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The Bombay Chronicle

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The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
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VOL. XIX NO. 55- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GADHIJI'S DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

Association With Another Nation Compatible With Independence.

"CONGRESS NEVER SOUGHT TO REPUDIATE A SINGLE RUPEE OF INDIA'S" FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

NEW DELHI, March 6.

Answering a group of journalists, Gandhiji again explained himself on many important matters. To questions put by an Associated Press representative, Mahatma Gandhi said that by Purna Swaraj was meatn complete self-government or disciplined rule from within.

Purna swaraj did not exclude association with any nation much less with England. It can only mean association for mutual benefit and at will. It is quite compatible with India remaining within the Empire, but our partnership with England must be on terms of absolute equality.

NEW ORIENTATION.

Does not complete Independence connote separation from England?"

Answer: It does in the popular mind, because popular opinion refuses to believe that England will make any advance towards some bona-fide partnership with India on equal terms. Some of my associates also believe that British statemen will never reconcile themselves to absolute equality for India. I may be a visionary but I hold differently. I see a day when instead of Downing Street being the centre of Indian Nation, Delhi will be the centre of our 300 millions, all enjoying equality. I think the British people are a practical people loving liberty for themselves. It is only a step further to give liberty to others.

INDIA'S MASTERS.

Gandhiji admitted that the state of equality he sought implies the right to secede from Britain, if India should see fit.

Question: Do you prefer British as a governing races-

Answer: No I have no choice between races, because I dont want to be governed except by myself.

Question: If you achieve independence wont it be under the British flag?

Answer: no it will be under the common flag, or each partner will have his own flag.

Question: Do you envisage possibility of having no army when complete independence is attained?

GANDHIJI AS A VISIONERY.

Answer: As a visionary yes, but I dont think it will be possible during my life time. It may take ages before Indian nature accommodates itself to having no army.

Question: Wont you fear Boleshevik invasion?

Answer: No we shall trust our neighbours. I have absolutely no fear of Bolsheviks, in so far as there is good in Bolshevism, as I think there is India will not need any invasion from Soviets to convert her.

NOTHING TO PREVENT.

Proceeding Gandhiji said he saw nothing in the present agreement with Irwin to prevent approaching Karachi Congress to reaffirm previous resolutions of the Congress defining India's goal as complete Independence.

Asked whether the Round Table Conference would be held in India, or in England, Gandhiji said he would prefer first part in India and second in London. He added that he and other Nationalist leaders would continue to press for complete independence at this Conference. "We should deny our very existence, if we didnt urge that".

EXPLALNING ARMY SAFEGUARDS.

The proposed safeguards in respect on defence and finances imposed unnecessary burden on India. Therefore, Congress could not accept them at least in their present.

Congress admitted, he added, that the safeguards regarding minorities were necessary and reasonable also safeguards designed to protect country's financial credit annd commercial expansion.

NO REPUDIATION OF DEBT.

Gandhiji emphatically denied he favoured repudiation of any part of Indias national debts, which could be legitimately debited to her.

"As a bond of honor I favor payment of every farthing of our obligations." The Congress never sought to repudiate a single rupee of mndia's national obligations that may be imposed upon the incoming government. "If there is no mutual adjustment of these obligations they must be deferred to arbitration.

INDIA'S DEBTS.

Mahatma Gandhi added. —"What the Congress insists upon is the justness of the obligation that may be imposed upon the incoming Government. If there is no mutual adjustment of obligations they must be referred to arbitration". The League of Nations could adjust the matter "but we doubt if England, will be willing to refer the matter to the League. In any event we shall place the matter at the second Round Table Conference.

Asked by a representative of the Associated Press, if the second Round Table Conference succeeded and a new government was created whether he would accept the position of Prime Minister, Mahatma Gandhi chuckled and laughed aloud and said that that job would be reserved to younger minds and stouter hands.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Delhi on Sunday for Ahmedabad and thence he proceeds to Kaira and Surat before reaching Bombay on the 16th.—A.P.

—:o:—

NO REAL INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

"Liberty" On Delhi Agreement.

CALCUTTA, March 6.

"Liberty," is rather pessimistic. It characterises the terms as vague and nebulous and says that on its face the document does not evoke great enthusiasm and it is difficult to realise the true import and extent of the independence new India will enjoy under the new Reforms.

Regarding the question of the release of political prisoners, "Liberty" says that the terms are very halting, and unsatisfactory and doubts if there can be peace in Bengal as long as detenus are kept in prison.

Concluding, it says: "A peace gesture that is half-hearted, a peace gesture with reservations and safeguards, and a peace gesture that does not forget the prejudices and passions of the hour does not serve its purpose. The Government notification falls behind the public expectations or the needs of real peace."—A. P.

FIRST PNOSECUTION TO BE WITHDRAWN.

—:o:—

CASE AGAINST SIX PERSONS.

The case against Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi and five others said to be members of the Akil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act whic was pending before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, was withdrawn by the prosecution on Friday.

IINNAH KNOWS NOT!

—:o:—

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" London Correspondent on Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, Mr. M. A. Jinnah said:

"If this is all what Congress wanted, Mahatma Gandhi might have come to the Round Table Conference to London, when invited. However, it is better late than never. I am glad that the Congress Leaders are now prepared to make a real contribution to India's constitutional progress. I congratulate the Viceroy who fully deserves the appreciations for his successful efforts."

Ordinances Withdrawn

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

It is understood that the Governor-General will withdraw the Ordinances in force, namely (1) Unlawful Instigation Ordinance. (2) Press Ordinance and (3) Unlawful Associations Ordinance tomorrow (6th March.)

Other reciprocal action by Government will be taken, as expeditiously as the necessary arrangements can be made by the local governments, in accordance with the statement of action contained in to-day's announcement. Administrative arrangements required for the release of a considerable number of prisoners will necessarily take a few days. But the general principles to be followed will be that responsive action by Government should be prompt.—A. P.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CR. L. A, A, CANCELLED,

—:o:—

Release Of Prisoners To Begin On Sunday.

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

In connection with the publication of the statement issued by the Government of India yesterday the Government of Bombay have already taken steps to give immediate effect to the agreement arrived at therein. Following on the withdrawal to-day by the Government of India of all Ordinances in force in this Presidency, a Gazette Extraordinary will be issued to-day by the Government Bombay cancelling all notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, declaring certain organisations illegal. All prosecutions under that Act and under the Ordinances therefore lapse. District Magistrates have been instructed to withdraw all prohibitory orders under the Criminal Procedure Code and the District Police Act. **It is hoped to begin the release of prisoners on Sunday next.**

STOP PRESS.

DEBUT ON INDIA IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Reuter's lobby correspondent says that Indian debate in Commons next week is very improbable.

Provisional arrangements have been made for debate on Mr. Benn's salary in following week and it is impossible to discuss legislation in course of such debate.

It is very likely that motion may be amended to facilitate unlimited debate and full discussion in both Houses is expected in week beginning 16th March. Reuter.

LIQUOR SHOP AUCTION SALE SENSASATION.

—:o:—

Lathi Charges And Arrests In Nasik.

LOKMANYA'S DAUGHTER MARCHED TO LOCK-UP.

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, March 6.

Great sensation prevails in Nasik. Liquor shop sales were to take place this morning when a band of volunteers and Desh Sevikas and leaders marched to the Revenue Buildings, in procession at 10 a.m. Immediately, Mr. Pande, President of the Congress Committee, with his lieutenants who had formed a cordon were arrested. Deshbhakta Deshpandr and Marathe took the place and on refusing to break the cordon were taken in custody. Then a number of Desh Sevikas led by Mrs. Ketkar, daughter of the late Lokamanya were arrested and removed to the Police Headquarters.

News spread in the city like a wild fire and several thousands of people thronged near the Revenue Buildings Many of the bidders were callous enough to go in for bidding in spite of peaceful persuasion and entreaties of volunteers and Desh Sevikas.

The appearance of the huge crowd excited the police, who resorted to lathi and butt-end charge. There were a number of casualties The arrested persons were released at 3-30 p.m. They were taken to town in procession. Auctions were postponed till to morrow owing to low-bidding.

GHAFFAR KHAN'S COUSIN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Writing Drama.

PESHAWAR, March. 6.

Mir Nawaz Khan, cousin of the Frontier leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and a student of Islamia College was arrested under Section 124-A for alleged publication of a Pushtu drama entitled "Dahdial".

The Manager of the Lakhshmi Press where the book was printed has also been arrested and released on bail.

FIRST AFGHAN BANK.

The first Afghan Bank has been established in Kabul to promote Afghan trade and to strengthen the Afghan Currency which has lately considerably depreciated. Branches will be opened in Mazar Sharif, Peshawar, Quetta and Kandahar.—A. P.

TEGGART IN MURDER CHARGE

—:o:—

He Leaves Unexpectedly.

CALCUTTA, March. 5.

Justices Lord-Williams and S. K. Ghosh heard the rule obtained by Sasadhar Acharyya & Sohasini Debi calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the order dismissing the petitioner's complaint against Sir Charles Tegart and other Police Officers on charges of murder and other offences in connection with the raid at Chandernagore on September 2, when certain alleged absconders in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case were arrested, should not be set aside. The advocate-General on behalf of the accused submitted that Sir Charles could not be proceeded against without the sanction of the Local Government. Hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

Sir Charles Tegart left Calcutta unexpectedly this afternoon by B. N. R. mail for Bombay. It was expected that he could not leave before the middle of the month.—A. P.

ARMY ESTIMATES OF BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Increase of £570,000

AIRSHIP DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, March. 6.

The Army Estimates for 1931 total 39,930 thousand sterling which is a net Decrease of 570,000 sterling, and provided for the establishment of 148,000,800, on excluding those serving in India, this being reduction of one hundred. Mr. Shaw points out that British Army, including British Army in India is still approximately 10,000 below the establishment due to falling off in recruiting. The whole of this shortage falls on the army at home and consequently task of finding necessary drafts to maintain oversea garrison is accomplished with difficulty. Encouraging improvement in recruiting has, however, recently been apparent.

Including the grant for fleet air arm of 1126 thousand sterling (decrease of 141000) and other appropriation in aid amounting to 1,9,71,000 gross Air Estimates total 21297000. The net total being 18,100,000. Only 50,004 is allotted to airships, to enable Royal Airship works to be maintained for short period pending decision of Government's policy regarding airship development. Mr. Shaw draws attention to the importance that Government attaches to extension of Indian air service to Australia and declares that modified proposals for organisation of mail service in first instance have been communicated to Commanwealth Government and other interestd adminis rations.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF MEERUT AND BENGAL DETENUES

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta's Plea.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Interviewed Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said "The cessation of hostilities between the congress and the Government of India is an accomplished fact, but the real peace is far off. Final and permanent peace is only possible when India gets complete control over herself. It must be admitted that solid work in the field national reconstruction will be difficult without first putting out of way the great obstacle of Hindu Muslim-Sikh controversy. All our energies during the next weeks should be concentrated on the solution of this question. Once we do that there is no power on earth who could resist our full claims. There are many other difficulties in our path but we must approach the future with confidence and with firm faith in our capacity to overcome all obstacles in the task of reconstruction. "I must confess with regret that it has not been possible for the Congress to make it a condition precedent of the terms of settlement that all political prisoners particularly the Bengal detenues and Meerut prisoners should be discharged, but that does not mean that the Congress or the members of the working committee did not have them in their minds all through negotiations or that they would not immediately make every effort to get them released. I trust, I am not incorrect in assuming both Indian and provincial governments are cognizant of the immediate political necessity of reacting to the spirit of peace and harmony by adopting generous policy of release not only on the rest of political prisoners but also of commuting sentences of death passed on men convicted of political murders. It is possible for me now to say publicly, while I pressed the claims of Bengal detenues and other political prisoners in the working Committee, Mahatma Gandhi was not remiss in strongly pointing out to the Viceroy the necessity of the release of non-satyagraha political prisoners.

"It shall be my duty not to rest until all my friends and coworkers detained without trial and without charge are released."

BOMBAY COUNCIL WELCOMES DELHI TRUCE.

Hotson Preaches Sermon Of Forget And Forgive.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF LATHI RAJ.

The Governor listened from the Governor's Gallery, to the speeches of several Councillors of the Bombayy Legislative Council on Friday on Irwin-Gandhi settlement. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale tabled a resolution to congratulate the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi on the settlement they had arrived at. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

In view of the defeat sustained by Government on Court Fees Act Bill, the Finance Member announced a Retrenchment Committee of seven members, viz: two officials and five non-officials to go through the whole budget and advise the Government on retrenment. The Committee consisted of Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, (Chairman), Mr. R. D. Bell, Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. H M. Rahimtoola, Khan Bahadur Khuro, Rao Bahadur Patil and Messrs. Chikodi and Humphrey. He also announced that the Court Fees Act Bill and Stamp Act Bill will be again brought in their old form without amendment.

He proposed to drop the Succession Bill.

VICEROY AND GANDHIJI CONGRATULATED.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) at the outset moved:

"This Council welcomes the declaration made by the Prime Minister of England on behalf of his Majesty's Government on the 19th January, 1931, on the conclusion of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference re: the policy of the British Government towards India and this Council views with extreme gratification the satisfactory termination of the peace negotiations between his Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and respectfully offers them its grateful felicitations on attaining signal success in the strenuous and persistent efforts for bringing about a favourable and congenial atmosphere for giving careful consideration to every part of the declaration with a view to secure an adjustment of the points raised in the reports of the several subcommittees of the Conference, which is essential to the working of a constitution such as is contemplated in the declaration and which has to be finally arrived at in such a manner as will command a wide measure of general assent.

This Council further places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered and strenuous and patriotic efforts made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Rt. Hon. S. Sastri and Mr. M. R. Jayakar in bringing about the happy result.

Mr. Kale said, the Premier's memorable declaration of 19th January last was full of promise and potentiality as it was obvious from the fact that Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Party had decided to co-operate in evolving out of it a constitution which would give Dominion Status to India

He recalled the words of Lord Minto that "no man was so strong as he was not afraid to be called weak." Mr. Kale said these words were quite appropriate to the attitude adopted by Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi. There was strenuous work for Congress leaders ahead when the work of the R. T. C. was continued in India and he had no doubt they would contribute their quota to the labour already expended by their leaders who attended the R. T. C.

In supporting the motion. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto (Sind-Larkana), observed that Indians were to-day singularly happy because the great task which was begun with the summoning of the Round Table Conference had taken its logical development in the co-operation of the Congress consequent upon a proper appreciation of the implications of the declaration made on January 19 last by the Prime Minister.

He said, despite the vapourings of Mr. Churchill and of the Rothermere Press. That this was so was self-evident; for, unless Mr. Gandhi saw, if not actually the substance of independence, at least the possibility of the substance of independence in the fruit of the work of the Conference, he would have been the last person to give in.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) expressed his full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi.

THANKS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) also expressed his thanks to the Government and the Congress leaders for bringing about a happy settlement.

SIR REGINALD'S SERMON.

Sir Reginald Spence (European, Bombay City) welcomed the peace settlement as during the period of civil disobedience which had just passed, youth of the country was taught indiscipline instead of discipline, friendship was embittered and trade and commerce almost brought to a standstill. That unhappy state of affairs had changed because of the co-operation and strenuous labours of great men who got those opposite to them to realise that in co-operation rather than in non-co-operation lay the realisation of what all who lived in India were keen on.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay South) supported the resolution on behalf of the Indian Christian community.

Mr. S. H. Prater (nominated) also supported the resolution on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community.

Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil (East Khandeish) said those who cooperated with Government were the best friends of the country.

Mr. Syed Miran Mahomedshah (Hyderabad) urged the Congress leaders to apply their minds seriously to the solution of the minority problems.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (nominated) paid a tribute to the order preserved by the police and the authorities during the dark days of Civil Disobedience.

HOTSON HAS HIS SAY.

The Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson (Home Member) associated himself on benalf of the Government benches with what was said by several speakers and said those who read the statement regarding Delni settlement, must have ascribed it very largely to the noble and personal character of H. E. the viceroy. From the beginning to the end there was not one word there, which could have hurt the feelings of anybody or anybody's self-respect. He therefore urged all to follow that example and try not to weigh how much this party had gained or that party had lost by the settlement. Let them say India had gained by that settlement and in a long run every party had gained. They also ought to forgive and forget. They ought to forget unkindness but they ought not to forget the noble things that had been done. Now that the struggle was over, every one could join in admiring the patriotism and self-sacrifice of those who had suffered.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Finance Member, then announced the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee with Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil as chairman to go in to the question of reduition of expenditure.

Mr. Pradhan also informed the House that Government proposed to reintrduce the Court Fees Bill without the amendments embodied in the new bill, which was rejected last week. The Stamp Act Bill also would be introduced in its old form. Both these bills would be made operative for one year only. The Transfer of Property Act Bill, he would bring in Poona session, while Succession Bill, he proposed to drop entirely.

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WANTED—PARTNER with Rs. 500-1000 for a going manufacturing concern guaranteed quick sale and 30 to 40 per cent. profit. Enquire Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4508

WANTED—FINANCIER to invest rupees 1½ lakhs in new lucrative industry. Good demand. No competition. Raw material cheap. Manufacturing process simple. No brokers. Apply Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4497

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th March to 1st April, 1931, both days inclusive.
2631.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 12877 to 12879 for three fully paid shares Nos. 41040 to 41042 in the Imperial Bank of India (Bombay Register) originally issued in the name of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit and last endorsed to the undersigned Antonio Xavier da Rocha Pinto, Filomena Correia Afonso da Rocha Pinto and Cesar da Rocha Pinto have been lost or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.

Antonio Xavier da Rocha Pinto,
Filomena Correia Afonso da Rocha Pinto,
Cesar da Rocha Pinto,
SHAREHOLDERS.
2632

NOTICE

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, convened on the 28th February, 1931, at Mathradas Goculdas' Bungalow, Chowpatty, Bombay, has for want of quorum been adjourned to the 14th March next, and will be held at the same time and place on that day.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
2629.

Tender.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RLY.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the contract of the Hindu Refreshment Room at Viramgam station

(2) The contractor shall provide everything such as furniture crockery, glass, linen, cooking utensils, etc., of approved design for the up-keep of the Refreshment Room.

(3) The contractor will be required to deposit Rs. 500 as security for due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement, a form of which can be obtained from the Undersigned.

(4) He will be required to pay a lump-sum for the use of the Room in advance each year, the amount of which should be mentioned in the tender.

(5) All staff employed by the contractor must be dressed in uniform to be approved of by the undersigned.

(6) This contract is for Refreshment Rooms only and does not carry with it any right to sell on platforms or trains or anywhere outside the Refreshment Room itself.

(7) Tenders should be sealed and superscribed:—
"Tenders for Hindu Refreshment Room at Viramgam."
And should reach the Undersigned not later than 12 hours on March 31st 1931."

(8) The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
5th March, 1931.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AMINABAI, widow of FAKRU HASAN; JORABAI, widow of Babaji Dawoodbhai and SARIFABAI, widow of Ebrahim Babaji of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Kheraj Jaivat.

ALL, persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or Ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and on the North side of the Kamathipura 8th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 221-1.5 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225 and 4636, New Nos. A|10789 to 10794 and 11165, Old Survey Nos. 1|3775 2|3775, 3776, 3777, 3778 and 3779 New Survey No. 3|6805 and Cadastral Survey No. 565 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1695 and Street No. 85 and 48 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Venkati Nursoo on or towards the West by Kamathipura Central Road and on or towards the North by the property of Sayaji Nagoaji and on or towards the South by Kamathipura 8th Street.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or Ground (since redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamathipura 15th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4705, New No. 11109 Old Survey No. 1|4237, New Survey No. 6460, and Cadastral Survey No. 306 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 2171 and Street Nos. 19-21 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Migral Elloobai, on or towards the West by the property of Raya Malkoo Fulwali, on or towards the North by the sweeper passage and on or towards the South by Kamathipura 15th Street.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamathipura Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67-6.9 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3288, New Nos 10130, and A|10131, Old Survey No 2872, New Survey Nos. 6386 and 2-A|6381 and Cadastral Survey No. 741 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 939 and Street No. 8 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the vacant piece of land belonging to Papa Miya Dawoodbhoy, on or towards the West by the property of Dharsey Ludha and on or towards the North and South by the public passage and

FOURTHLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent vacant land or ground, situate lying and being at Kamathipura Bazar Road, passage No. 1, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34-1|3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3289, New No. 10131, Old Survey No. 2873, New Survey No. 2|6381 and Cadastral Survey No. 742 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 928 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kanji Coomersey, on or towards the West by the property of Papa Miyn Dawal, on or towards the North partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Ranchhoddas Damodar and on or towards the South by the public passage.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1931.
DAMANIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2639.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1418 of 1930.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) Messrs. LOOKMANJI EBRAHIM, a firm, (2) ABDUL HUSEIN LOOKMANJI Defendants.

To,
The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Court will be moved before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 26th day of March, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) for a decree absolute for sale of the immoveable property, situate at Hainec Road, mentioned in the plaint herein in terms of Paragraphs 3 of the affidavit of Mojilal Purshotam Pandia affirmed on the 9th day of February 1931 in support of this application.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1931.
'PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2633

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MURLIDHAR SHIVLAL and PURANMAL MURLIDHAR have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever, IS HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the tenements and dwelling house and all trees of every kind standing thereon and lying and being at Malad (South Salsette) in the Bombay Suburban District containing by admeasurement 1883 square yards and having its situation at Pakhadi Turel and bearing the name field Parshet No. 51 (Survey Number is not given to this property) yielding an income of Rakkam Dhep 4-1|2 Faras and 1|4 Adholi Paddy rice, Malaki Hissa annas 2 and Akar 2-6-7 at the rate of Rs. 20 per Mudha and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Lalloobha' Pragji, on the West by the property of Shet Motilal Jagjivan, on the North by the property of the owner of Saza Malad and on the South by Public Road and beyond it Endale Lake.

Dated this 6th day of Mar. 1931.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2636.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THREE "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 7100, 7101 and 7102 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of KAIKHASROO MUNCHERJI GIMI have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said Shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date, no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to the Owner.
4502.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
Auctioneers.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 8th March 1931 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furnitures, Singer Machine, Harmonium, Gramophone, Drawing-room Cabinet, etc., at Manek Bhuvan, Harvey Road, Opp. Gamdevi Police Station. Property of private gentleman. Property on view and catalogues are ready.
VORA & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th March 1931 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Bicycles, trinkets, paint, Lizard's leathers and leather goods, school and other English Vernacular books, magnets and miscellaneous iron machinery parts, scented oil, new cloth, old clothing, Bale cloth, waste and brass and copperware and various other articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—Immediate delivery against CASH.
CRAWFORD & Co.

SORABJEE .COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St. Fort.
Bombay.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT A HEALTH RESORT NEAR BOMBAY.

Sale of property known as "Hormus Lodge" at Dhondy Road, Deolali.

Under instructions from Messrs. HORMUSJEE M. VAKEEL AND Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Nariman Hormusjee Jhabwalla Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th day of March, 1931 at 4.30 P.M. (S. T.) at their Sale Rooms the following property.

All that piece of Inami land admeasuring about 3093 square yards with a Bungalow thereon called Hormus Lodge situate at Elngve Bahulla, Dhondy Road in Deolali and registered along with other land formerly under Book No. 294 and new under R. S. No. 169 and assessed by the Cantonment Committee of Deolali under No. 23.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered before the sale by the said Solicitors or by the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 2ND LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Desai & Co. Attorneys for Sha Suja Ratna & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Halimabai Deen Mahomed the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 30th July 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Saturday the 7th March 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and ground Rent Land with dwelling house situate at Kamatipura Second Street 52-3/9 Square yards and Cadastral Survey No. 955 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 1161 Street Nos. 58-60 and New Street No 37.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Desai & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office or to the Undersigned.
GANDHI & Co.

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THE TRUSTEES RECORD.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

(BY K. D. GHASWALA.)

If the Government had put its shoulder to the wheel and had found the work difficult, one can understand these helpless pleadings. As to the escope offered for the industrial enterprises, the Industrial Commission's Report is a clear confession to the contrary. Without the resignation of mind India would have long before refused to grovel in her poverty. We remember the excise duty on the home made piece goods. Experience tells us with what friendliness the British banks and shipping companies welcomed similar Indian concerns. How the so-called fiscal autonomy heralded after the Montague Reforms as the best evidence of a changed attitude fizzed out! How the Imperial Preference tried hard to steal in when the belated protection was given to the cotton mills against the Japs who found their way because of the Government's apathy! Protection came in when the emboldened Japs turned their eyes from the grey cloth of India to the fancy and the white cloth from Manchester. How delayed and feeble was the protection granted to the iron and steel companies and how hurriedly the claim of the oil companies of Burma was submitted to the Tariff Board who dismissed it as that of cruel exploiters! As to the argument that there is no taxable capacity, the Government never gave a moment's thought to India's poverty when an unnecessary Imperial army was to be had or enlarged.

THE IMMENSE ARMY AND ITS THROTTLING EXPENDITURE.

The military expenditure was taken from the country "without the taxable capacity" as follows:—

(In crores of Rupees.)

1861-62.	1891-92.	1911-12.
17	23.5	31.3
1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
39.8	46	70.2
1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
91	83	77.8

On education the Government spent as follows:—

1861-62.	1891-92.	1911-12.
0.34	1.42	3.03
1918-19.		1921-22.
5.96		9

On police the Government spent in 1921-22 Rs. 12.84 crores.

(Figures from P. 616 The Science of Public Finance By G. F. Shirras.)

India's money are spent in the following percentage:

Military service 27 per cent; railways 13 per cent; other heads 14 per cent; debts 9 percent; education 5 per cent; irrigation 3 per cent; public health 1 per cent only. (Scale at P. 358 "India 1927-28"). Compare how the police expenditure is greater than those on education and health. There is no wonder then that the people are illiterate and unenterprising, and that the preventible diseases kill them or keep them weak. In 1927, out of 328 millions, only 26.2 millions were literate ("India 1927-28" P. 363 diagram.)

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

In "India 1924-25" pp. 31 and 32, you find how they argue that this waste is unavoidable:—

1. They say that the life must be saved at any cost and if the expense is unbearable, the right remedy is that the Indians should earn more. Are any efforts made in the last direction? When equally devastating enemies of illiteracy and of diseases are almost unattended to, this anxiety for saving life is very significant. The army is kept not for the enemies of India but for those of the Empire.

2. India has a very long frontier line, on the east as well as on the west, and the Marauding Pathans, live on the North-west. Except the Pathans, our neighbours are mild, uncivilized and with no arms. The Pathans who are only a couple of lakhs have but few obsolete arms. Instead of wasting Rs. 55 to 90 crores, a far seeing Government would lend a few crores to these frontier people and help them to develope under our supervision if possible, their roads, irrigation, agriculture and trade or to migrate in part to more propitious neighbourhood. Otherwise our frontier forts and military roads work on their mind as a whip shown to a mettled horse. When one has a superior armament, an appeal to arms is easier to be made than an appeal to heart. In "India 1923-24" table given at P. 39 we find that the Pathans killed the Br. Indian subjects and looted:

In 1919-20, killed 298, looted Rs. 21 lakhs.

In 1922-23, killed 47, looted Rs. 3,12,000.

The year of 1919-20 was of disturbances in Waziristan. However, we realize the utter disparity between the security ensured and the expenditure of Rs. 55 crores.

3. An Englishman pays every year Rs. 45, one in the United States Rs. 20 and in Japan Rs. 14 but in India only Rs. 2 for his national defence per head—an India per each empty stomach. At P. 630 Science of Public Finance by Shirras we find:

Countries.	Their income.
Unit. King.	£3900 mls.
India	Rs. 2866 crs.
Unit. States	Ds. 7208 mls.
Expense.	Populations.
£788 mls.	47 mls.
Rs. 239 crs.	247 mls.
Ds. 425 mls.	105 mls.

The percentage of the Government, expenditure to the national income is 20.2, 8.4 and 5.9 greater than that of the United States. From the above figures, it can be found that an English man earns Rs. 91 and pays to his Government Rs. 19, an American pays annas 14-1/2 out of Rs. 15-1/2 and an Indian pays anns 15 out of his monthly income of 9-1/2 or under (as shown above). The tax in India eats into the vitals of the poor while an Englishman sacrifices his luxuries to maintain a Government that takes so much concern in him.

VOICE OF ESAU BUT THE HAND OF JACOB.

Why should India, unaggressive and desiring no commercial of territorial expansion keep such a huge army, a danger and an eyesore to the other nations especially when they know that in any war India is likely to be towed, willing or not, in the wake of England? The European nations thriving by their sea borne trade scrambled for colonies, dependencies and mandates. Victims of mutual jealousy or fear they burst like the bloating frog of the fables. Should the Indian "Rishi" don on his naked body the western expensive coat of arms? The small portion of our army that remained in India when the shiploads of our soldiers were taken away on all the frontiers during the last War is the only army required by India. Simon Seven now admit that the army is really one for the Empire and say that it should not be Indianized. Some argue that we get a free naval protection in return. That protection is remote and contingent. India's trade with England, more a concern of the latter than of the former, resulting in the adverse balance every year of crores of Rupees, the Home Charges we pay, our trading through mostly English banks, shipping, insurance companies and agencies are more than a contribution. If we have to pay the piper, let us dictate our tune and have our own navy manned with our own boys. H. M. S. Dufferin will take 100 years to expand into an Indian navy. So also the 8 units of regiments reserved for Indians.

NATIONAL ARMY.

If India should have an army, it must be a national one, with not only its cheapness but other assimilating advantages. University corps, territorial and volunteer forces, of all communites mixed, working for one object of the Country's defence, will end distinctions of castes, communities, of riches and poverty. An army, though paid by the country but in command of those who are not the sons of the soil, feels and is looked upon as a watch god of a shepherd, feared by the cattle and haughty and hostile to them."

IMPORT OF "STEEL FRAME."

Civil administration is equally costly and with the military consume half of India's revenue. The imported goods have risen the standard of salaries. No intelligent man will seek employment outside his own country. Surely they have not come as so many missionaries. After years of service they know of the vernaculars not more than a few words about "Chota or burra" whisky. They have hardly produced master minds able and daring to break through the red tape routine and to tackle the question of all India poverty and illiteracy. "I am not ashamed to say that while I hope that I feel as strongly as any man the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation than that which I owe to my Country. Sir John Strachey in his financial statement of 1878-79.

THE BISHOPS.

Yearly Rs. 30 lakhs are paid from the pagan revenue to the Christian Church. (P. 616 Science of Public Finance by Shirras). All honour to those who conduct some schools and hospitals. We wish they did so without bringing in superstitious ideas of which we have so many ourselves. However, those big dignitaries, what are they doing? They sermonize to the steel frame and their children. "How blessed are the poor" of India or "The honest get their sleep."

INDIA'S CLAIM.

We claim Home Rule or Swaraj, not because India with 300 millions aspires to be an equal partner with Australia with 6 millions or with repatriating South Africa, not because we have been trained in the Parliamentary soliloquies, but because we have come to know that blood is thicker than water, because we realize the nobility involved in the condition of freedom, service and self sacrifice. May the new Government evolved have a mind and a force, national as well as humanitarian and international, to bring food, light and health to one-fifth of the mankind in India and know that love like the lever of Archimedes can move the Earth?

THE KARACHI CONGRES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Swaraj for the masses and not the classes". This is the famous slogan of Mahatma Gandhi. Now to give this a touch of reality, does it not behove, I ask, the organisers of the Congress at Karachi to so fix the charges as to make it possible for all and sundry to get an entry into the annual gathering if they so desire, without their having to feel their purses, as is the case at present.

In support of this I quote the following most relevant extract from Mahatmajee's "Young India" dated the 10th January 1929:—

"The congress must not be used for making money. If there is to be a surplus, it must be a surplus from the humble offerings of poor but real representatives of a poor nation."

The charge of Rs. 10/- fixed for 2 days open session, leaving aside Rs. 25/- fixed for reception committee's membership, especially in these hard and unsettled times is, undoubtedly an exhorbitant one and make many a poor man think twice before he loosens the strings of his purse.

As, so it is believed, the Karachi session of the Congress is going to be more remarkable than any preceding one especially from the demonstrative point of view, will it not be in the fitness of things and will it not redound to the credit of the organisers themselves if they take it into their heads to make it more so from spectacular point as well by reducing the charge to half, if not less.

The organisers apparent cry for wherewithal to cope with the top-heavy expenses should be met with by their observing the strictest economy and in so doing they must adopt the most pregnant suggestion of Mahatmajee, to be found in "Young India" issue dated the 10th January 1929 and which reads as follows:

"If I had my way I should separate the deliberative portion from the demonstrative and spectacular. I should exclude visitors from the deliberative section; or if they must be allowed, I should have an open air enclosure divided into sections strongly but elegantly fenced. Meetings in the enclosure will then have to be held during the early morning hours and in the evenings. This will atonce simplify the labours of the reception committee and result in great economy.—Yours etc.

JETHANAND P. THADHANI.
Karachi Feb. 26.

ADULT SUFFRAGE

—:o:—

The Secretary Adult Franchise League writes:—

An informal meeting attended by about 100 people was held on Wednesday at the Servants of India Society's Home at Girgaum to consider the formation of an Adult Suffrage League. Prominent among those present were Rao Bahadur Chitale, R. B. S. K. Bole, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. Sayed Munawar, members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. A. V. Chitre, B. A., of the Peasants Party, Mr. D. V. Naik, Editor of the "Janata" and several others repressenting the various Trade Unions in Bombay. Mr. S. C. Joshi, proposed Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for the Chair. The President in his inaugural speech emphasised the necessity of Adult Suffrage to the masses of India in any constitution that may be hammered out by any machinery. After discussion it was unanimously decided to start the Adult Suffrage League for carrying on an agitation to secure adult suffrage. A provisional Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to draft a constitution was appointed:—

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Mr. P. G. Kanekar, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. T. V. Parvate, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Mr. S. V. Lalit, Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M. A. to act as the Secretary.

The Committee is meeting at Dr. Ambedkar's Chambers at Parel, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

So good for growing children—Horlick's twice a day

Horlick's is also available in tablet form for ready use. These tablets make an excellent substitute for sweets and are just the thing for that 'tween meals hunger that all children sometimes have.

The children like it so.....

that's why it's easy to give them

HORLICK'S

EVERY mother knows how difficult it is to get children to eat and drink the things that are good for them. Childish tastes are often hard to please. That's why Horlick's is such a boon. The children always enjoy it and nothing could be better for them. Very rarely is there anything left in the bottom of the cup.

And Horlick's is so good for growing children. Composed of an extract of wheat and barley malt with fresh, pasteurised cows milk, Horlick's supplies those qualities so necessary to the building of strong, healthy bodies.

Let the children mix Horlick's themselves with the New Improved Horlick's Mixer—they will look forward to it all the more.

HORLICK'S

The original Malted Milk—obtainable everywhere

Chorus of Felicitations! (From 1915) Multitude of Testimonials!!

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Real boon to Suffering Humanity. REGISTERED

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(ONE BOTTLE OF 60 PILLS Rs. 10.)

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(Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. SRIRAMACHARLU, Founder)

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Manager:—V. RAGHUPATHI, B.A., B.L.

Post Box 151 MADRAS.

Agents:—Wilfred Eliezer, 53, Love Lane, Hathy Baug, Mazgaon, Bombay.

C. Patel & Co., Richey Road, Bridge, Ahmedabad.

Tel: "KALPAM" Madras.

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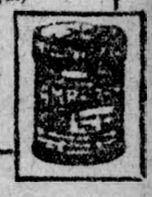

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKA-DEVI RD. BOMBAY

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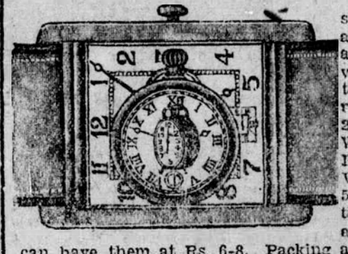

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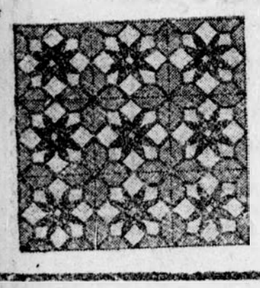

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J. A. Spender In Sudan.

I have been to-day over the field of Omdurman, traced the line of the British advance, seen where the 21st Lancers charged and were ambushed, and stood on the spot where a friend of my youth, the young Hubert Howard, was killed just in the shadow of the Khalifa's house.

The battlefield is a vast sun-smithen yellow and brown desert with streaks of flashing light marking the course of the river on the north and one or two lumps of basaltic rock rising steeply out of it. Low on its southern rim is the town of Omdurman, and looking back one can make out the battered remains of the Mahdi's tomb and behind it the long line of low mud houses on the northern limit of the town.

To-day it is a solitude, but one thinks of the horde of dervishes—that "low white cloud" with their spears flashing in the morning sun—which rushed out of Omdurman on Sept. 2, 1898, and were mowed down by the British guns.

JUSTIFIED BY RESULTS.

It was a grim business, but if ever bloodshed was justified by results it was the blood shed on that day. In the 32 years that have followed, the town of Omdurman has been converted from a filthy slave-mart, the home of corruption and cruelty, into a populous, thriving and cheerful native city, and Khartoum across the river in the apex of the traingle between the Blue and the White Nile is the centre of a peaceful and highly efficient administration which extends over a territory as big as Europe, bar Russia, and joint up with the Belgain Congo on one side and British East Africa on the other.

THE OLD PALACE AND THE NEW

I am staying in the palace of the Governor-General, built on the ruins of the old palace in which Gordon stood his last siege, and a tablet in the entrance hall marks the spot where he fell. From my windows I look across the river towards the desert and the low mountains on its rim the view which Gordon scanned so eagerly day by day for signs of the relief which came too late.

Moored on the opposite shore is his steamer, the Bordein, which now looks much as he left it and as he used it to prospect down the river, with the wooden palli-shading and rough sheet-iron shelter against gun-fire still-on its decks.

It is nothing but an old Thames steam-boat of the type in use in the sixties, and its funnel has a scalloped top according to the fashion of that period.

THE BISHOP OF KHARTOUM.

All along the river front is a broad and shady avenue flanked on the landward side by the public offices, the headquarters of the soldiers and the houses of the officials—spacious houses with deep verandahs and charming gardens surrounding them.

A little back from the river is the Anglican Cathedral and close by the bishop's house, which seems to be thronged at all hours by natives and English. I hardly know how to describe the radiating influence which Bishop Gwynne exerts over both communities. His propaganda is to be a standing example of the Christian life to both Mohammeden and Christian, and the love and affection that go out to him are among the memories of this country that I shall always cherish.

I had the pleasure of many hours' talk with him, and he gave me a specially warm welcome as an old friend of his distinguished brother, the editor of the "Morning Post."

OMDURMAN.

A bridge across the White Nile at the end of the Avenue connects Khartoum with Omdurman. The latter is still, as I have said, an almost wholly native city consisting mainly of mud houses. But they are modern mud houses, built on a careful plan and scrupulously clean. A few brick houses for offices, schools, and the housing of officials give a European touch, but the whole is an example of how a native town may be kept native, constructed at small cost, and yet avoid the dirt, smells, overcrowding, and accompanying diseases that afflict most Eastern cities.

Doctors, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are the main instruments of progress in this city. So many are working so zealously that it seems invidious to name any, but the work being done for girls by Miss Evans looks to an onlooker like a stroke of genius.

GORDON COLLEGE.

But the centre of education for Khartoum and for the whole Sudan is Gordon College, where a few English teachers with a large native staff—all under the splendid leadership of Mr. J. G. Matthew, the departmental head, and Mr. C. W. Williams, the warden—are turning out young Sudanese to man the Government Departments and passing a good many on to the Kitchener School of Medicine, where presently they will be qualified to run the little hospitals and medical stations which are being multiplied all over the country under the control of the English medical staff.

Gordon College has always in front of it the eternal problem of education in the East—how to provide a sufficiency of literates for the needs of administration without creating a discontented intelligentsia, for whom no employment can be found. It seems easy to say draw the line at a given point, but with an effervescing zeal for education as the mark of progress running through the population, and parents demanding that their sons shall have the same rights and chances as other people's sons, the thing is, in practice, very difficult.

RESEARCH WORK.

Gordon College tries to divert the stream into science, agriculture and handicraft. Its laboratories are the centres of the special research work that the country needs—qualities of soil and seed, ways of combating insect pests, effects of irrigation, etc "A devoted man (Mr. King) is on the way to rid the country of one of its worst afflictions, the swarms of locusts which come suddenly from East and South and devour its crops."

He has made a profound study of the nature and life history of this creature and discovered that it dotes on arsenic and dies almost immediately on eating it. She prepares an enormous quantity of bran soused in arsenic and when locusts are signalled distributes it to the cultivators by aeroplane. The destruction of locusts and the saving of crops by this means have been on an immense scale, and if French, Belgians and Italians could be persuaded to co-operate it might be a most a complete specific for Central and Northern Africa.

AN OVERHANGING CLOUD.

But over all this work and over the whole of administration and education there hangs a cloud. The fall in the price of cotton has seriously disturbed the revenue of the country, and word has gone out that not only is increased expenditure impossible, but that retrenchment is a stern necessity.

The Retrenchment Committee sits daily at Khartoum, "and one can almost hear the sound of the axe." Nothing could be more afflicting to men who are filled with zeal for their work and see innumerable ways of going ahead if only a little money can be found. But the necessity is being faced with remarkable courage and stoicism; and in this emergency nothing helps more than the devotion of the service to its chief Sir John Maffey. The well-founded belief that he goes into everything personally and is doing his utmost to avoid blind or destructive cuts in anything essential is a sheet anchor in the hour of trial.—"New Chronicle."

Uran Pirwadi Fair.

—:o:—

The Annual Fair of Pirwadi (Uras) will be held at Pirwadi (Uran) on Saturday next 7th inst. As usual there will be various attractions as are common with Fairs. But over and above that the occasion will be made use of to popularise Indian industries and arts and with a view to achieve this object an open space will be provided in which Swadeshi goods will be exhibited and thus an opportunity will be given for dealers in Swadeshi articles to exhibit their goods to advertise their business and to sell their wares. It is expected that a number, of dealers in Swadeshi Goods will take advantage of this opportunity If any artisans bring their good samples of craftsmanship, arrangements will be made to exhibit those articles. Mr. Mohamed Husain Fasahate of Bombay has prepared some rare samples of Indian Fire Work which he will light at 2-0 a.m. on Sunday morning.

It is convenient to go to Pirwadi by sea. Motor Launches and boats are available at all the times of the day and night from Apollo Bunder and Ballard Pier. Ships sail from Modi Bunder and there is also a regular Steamer Service.

Time of departure from Modi Bunder are as under:—7-0 a.m. (S. T.) for Mora 7-30 a.m (S. T.) for Karanja 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) for Mora.

Arrangements have been made for a special Steamer which will sail on Saturday evening at 6-45 p.m (S.T.) from Modi Bunder and go to Mora. Steamer Fares are only As. 4/- per passenger. only As. 4/- per passenger. From Mora Motor Busses will be available for going to Pirwadi and the Noor Motor Service of Uran have undertaken to carry passengers upto Pirwadi at the rate of As. 4/- per passenger.

Timings of Steamers for returning to Bombay are as under: —10-0 a.m. (S. T.) from Mora 12-0 Noon (S.T.) from Karanja 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) from Mora.

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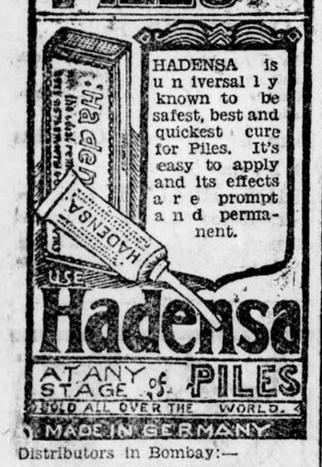

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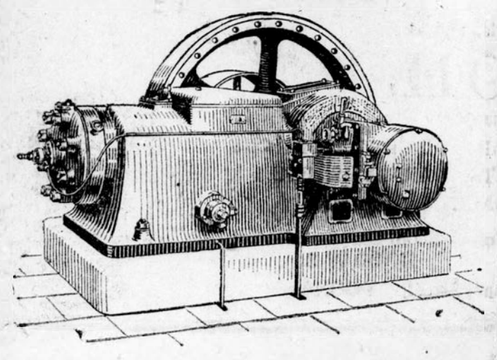

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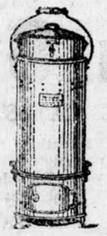

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PLACE OF CAD AND BULLY IN POLITICAL STRIFE

(BY C. J.)

When a Winston Churchill bawls out his beery-porky sentiments in trying to smart with his worn-out braggadocio and his [illegible]er pathetic sense of British su[illegible] in all matters, the se[illegible]ostril may well be filled with [illegible]seating sensation, his utterance, at once so self-complacent and crude, stinks with the back-wash of British bias and vulgarity. There is something of the swashbuckler, braggart and bully all rolled into the eternally-haranguing but powerless demagogue about this man who is already a back-number in political careerism.

LACK OF CHIVALRY.

We have seen worse and pettier bullies and a day hardly passes but one of them entertains the newspaper-reader with performances of pranks that convince us of the utter soundness of the Darwinian theory of man's jungle ancestry more effectively than any learned thesis in creative evolution can ever hope to do. There is probably nothing more deplorable than that excuses may be found in the condition of political conflict and strife that has existed for some time past for projecting the baser passions of human nature, of petty, provincial bias and lack of refinement. Even in the public life and the Press, as well as in the private and personal, apparently decent-minded people behave as though they were possessed by all the devils of some atavistic past. It would be sheer hypocrisy to deny that conflict can stress too much on the niceties of civilized behaviour, of ordinary social intercourse. Yet there is some well-defined code of conduct the tenets of which preserve the ancient tradition of chivalry.

SPORT AND POLITICS.

It is extremely unfortunate that the bully and cad should have not only a political faith to profess but could have a pigment and partisans around him as well. The real, racial problem may or may not exist and, in any case, one can quite understand the attitude of the monopolist and exploiter in seeking to play on the superstition of colour in defence of his stake in the country. But even making a due allowance to ideas of what is popularly known as racial superiority, it is difficult to see how the bully could justify himself on the score of that superiority. When a man who is not ashamed to boast his British ancestry molests an inoffensive person for no other reason that that the former entertains certain unpleasant associations with the material, shape and political significance (conceived with his feeble mental powers) of the cap the latter wears, common decency should side with the victim of the ruffianism. When some drunken louts indulge in the 'sport' of snatching the Indian national flag out of the hands of little boys and girls, the bullies should find no justification except in their brazen-faced cowardice.

THE LION MYTH.

Their acts of calculated cowardice receive, instead, some kind of political significance and considerations of colour deepen it. The anti-Nationalist Press in and out of India is not overscrupulous about drawing the line of decency without any reference to 'politics'. While the various racial and political neuroses have disappeared under the influence of the Gandhian philosophy and the Indian psyche faces realities of political strife without any obsession of 'purely' racial feeling, this section of the Press appears to be showing symptoms of the 'inferiority complex'. A gross exhibition of these could be detected in the specially fabricated reports of 'Satyagraha' and other incidents which, at times, make such amusing reading. Imagine a Bombay sergeant being featured in the imperial press with masses of 'Satyagrahis' in the background with the highly intriguing letter-press, 'The British Lion Puts His Foot Down!" One may not doubt the lion's heroism but one may reasonably expect the decent and necessary mention of the fact that the 'defiant demonstrators' were meeker than the proverbial lambs. Even the civilian personality of the British or American Press correspondent glows with the reflected glory of this heroic display; every 'lathi' charge has its war-correspondent. In glaring contrast to this, we find a total absence of racial feeling in the conduct of the most obscure soldier in the Gandhian army. In whatever he (or she) may do there cannot be the slightest tinge of merely personal or racial bitterness in his (or her) actions. Winston Churchill's personal attack on and abuse of Mahatma Gandhi, with its lack of good-breeding and meanness, will be passed over in India with the contempt they deserve.

WHERE THE PUBLIC MONEY GOES.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan has acquired much reputation as a financial juggler. He seems to have been coached up in the art of presenting figures in such a way that even the alert members of the Bombay Legislative Council are easily baffled. His talk of ecohomy is very encouraging but the reckless expenditure year after year of the deficit budget is emasculating the energies of the nation-building departments which are necessarily starved. Some of the pet departments of the Government have got very high expenditure which is blindly passed by the so-called watch-dogs in the Bombay Legislative Council.

In this articley I desire to make a few observations on the Printing and Stationery Department of the Bombay Government and put forward, through the medium of your paper a constructive proposal to abolish this Department for the consideration of the members of the Legislative Council. This will save lakhs of recurring expenditure.

The last year's budget has provided a sum of Rs. 5,25,000 for the purchase of stationery against which a provision has been made for Rs. 125,000 for the Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery. Let us suppose this will be the next year's expenditure as the budget figures for the ensuing year are not available at hand. Here I may be allowed to mention that so little time is left for the consideration of the members between the placing of the budget on the Council table and passing of grants that I seriously doubt whether members having the desire to go into the details get sufficient leisure to do so. In my opinion the preliminary issue of the budget should be made available for the members at least a month before the session commences. Of course, under the present circumstances when the Government do not desire the representatives of the people to know the exact financial situation they will never agree to this proposal. Coming to the point I have to point out that stores worth about 5.25.000 was distributed to the officers in the Bombay Presidency at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000. In short, more than 20 per cent. of the cost of stores have been spent for the distribution of the stores. An article worth a rupee for forwarding charges. The cost of railway freights is not included in this figure as almost all the packages are forwarded "To Pay". I do not know whether you will find a parallel to this extravagance anywhere. In order to save this heavy expenditure all Government has to do is to get quotations for stationery articles from leading commercial firms and circulate the rates of articles for which quotations have been accepted for the information of various heads of offices so that they might, in turn, issue instructions for their subordinates to purchase articles of stationery required direct from the firms whose quotations for the specified articles have been accepted by Government. If this proposal is put into practice I am sure the expenditure of the Stationery Office will be reduced to a minimum for a year or two and nil afterwards. This will, of course, require the making of a small allotment in the contingencies of each office to purchase stationery just as they make provision to purchase books, etc. I understand this procedure is followed in the case of Government of India publications. The officers requiring them are ordered to obtain direct from Calcutta instead of keeping them in stock at the Government Book Depot for distribution. As for the repairing of machines and cycles, etc. I definitely say that the policy of calling for machines to Bombay for repairs is penny-wise and pound-foolish. A repairing work entailing trifling amount can be conveniently carried out locally without incurring the heavy transit charges which are in many cases many times the cost of repairs. The intricate repairing work should be transferred to the Dapuri Work Shop which I know is working idle hours owing to want of sufficient work. The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, has under his direct control (1) the Government Central Press, Bombay and (2) the Government Book Depot; Bombay. The latter is an alien department in the Stationery Office. In my opinion it should be attached to the Office of the Director of Public Information Bombay. The Government Central Press which was submerged in the Stationery Office has no work with the latter in connection with printing. And, moreover, there is an efficient Manager over the Government Central Press assisted by two England-returned Assistant Managers. Thus you will see that the Stationery Office can altogether be abolished without causing any inconvenience to anybody. Much hubub is made about the supply of European stores. As for that I would suggest that the Heads of Departments should be instructed to approach the High Commissioner for their supplies direct instead of through the Stationery Office or the Indian Stores Department which has got less work at present will readily seize this opportunity of taking over a additional work for the supply of articles of stationery of European manufacture. And, moreover, when Indian manufactured articles of high quality are available where is the necessity of purchasing European manufactured articles?

These are, of course, the salient features which I have described in brief. An energetic M.L.C. if he goes deep into the subject will find much material which will throw a searchlight over the mysteries of this department.—Yours, etc.,

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And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through heir enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.
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THE SHADY SIDE OF LITERARY CRITICISM

—:o:—

ANTI-INDIAN CALUMNIES EXPOSE THE AMERICAN PRESS TO RIDICULE.

(BY C. J.)

"A few months ago the stage was held by the Extremist agitators of British India—that part of the sub-continent which is directly administered by English officials presiding over English law courts and, therefore, producing a class of English-speaking lawyers who are the backbone of the nationalist agitation. These eloquent gentlemen have been eclipsed in the world's eye by the native princes, descriptions of whose magnificent jewellery have somewhat bluntly contradicted the idea that rapacious Britons have carried away all India's portable wealth."

This is a kind of criticism that an American journal of the reputation of "The New York Times Book Review" turns out for the intellectual edification of an educated public. The wonderful book-review is certainly worthy of the States where the bank-burglers according to Mr. Philip Guadella ride in luxurious "Cadillacs" equipped with the most perfect machine-guns, and rifle, the safes with an apparatus that is costlier than the broken safe and its contents. And it would be very interesting, indeed, to know what comment that blameless truth-seeker and British propagandist, Prof Edward Thompson, has to make on this piece of a rival 'expert's' work

JEWELS AND BRITISH RAJ.

The 'change of aspect' that India is supposed to be undergoing with the Round Table Conference at once so wonderful and original, and the 'expert' who calls attention to it, may well excite a strong feeling of professional jealousy. We have heard any number of critics of the R. T. Conference. Not a few of them have flattered the Indian Princes to such an extent as to make the vainest of the vain to blush: even the most gorgeously bejewelled 'Raja' or 'Maharaja' must have visibly blushed out of sheer modesty. Reading the poetic accounts of the Princes' sartorial and other spectacular glories that the English mail brought to India, week by week, the most demoralized of palace-flunkeys must have blushed. But who could have turned those jewels into a weapon of political propaganda. It never struck even the servile footman to cite the princely jewels in support of Indian prosperity and in final refutation of the charge of British exploitation of Indian wealth. One is not sure that the English speaking lawyers would be the worse for having been thrown in the background by the brilliantly beturbaned and bejewelled Indian Princes.

OLD PECKSNIFF SIGHS.

With this wonderful preface, the prodigious reviewer proceeds to quote out of Mr. Dnan Gopal Mukerji's "Disillusioned India."

"It is the unrest that shines in her (Kalyani Delal's) eyes revealing a deeper unrest in her heart and mind. The serene spiritual atmosphere which used to wrap the women of India, a spirit of selfless devotion, very beautiful and unworldly, has been shattered by political agitation: he fears that it has gone never to return to India. Instead we have a generation of Oriental flappers. That "acceptance" which was the foundation of their religion has vanished. "The older Hindu women never cried out in pain, never put our generation—you ought to hear us."

The method of misrepresentation employed here is too cheap for criticism. No one who is not a mental defective could easily see that Mr. Mukerjee may describe what is, probably, an impressionist character without generalizing in the manner implied by the dishonest propagandist. The Indian public has been enabled to form an adequate idea of the character of Mr. Mukerji's book, published in continuation of his famous "A Son of Mother India replies to Miss Mayo" through the British and American Press notices which are not planned on the principle of bootleg propaganda. A special value has been destroyed in the evolution of the "Oriental flappers" for the hypocritical critic who would appear to be imbecile enough not to recognize the old values, challengingly restated, in a profoundingly moving and characteristic manner, of all that is permanent and beautiful in the personality of Indian women, throughout the struggle of Indian nationalism they have led. The regret and solicitude of the old-fashioned imperialist for the destroyed values of Indian womanhood have undoubtedly a certain grim humour about them.

PSYCHIC PENETRATION.

He naturally dismisses Mr. C. F. Andrew's book on India with a garrulous growl over Mahatma Gandhi's being 'a saintly person' and hastens to pronounce Michael Pym's "The Power of India" as 'a remarkable book, which penetrates more deeply into the psychic life of India than any book published in recent years." The authoress of this book appears to have made a pilgrimage to India to gain inspiration for her 'psychic' mission from poor, old Gandhi's physiognomy. She broke her heart, presumably, over her disappointment in not discovering either a Jack Diamond or a Rudolph Valentino in the old man of the Sabarmati Ashram and properly sought her revenge in saying many wicked things about the Mahatma's want of physical charms. Our critic says she found the Rajputs whom Rudyard Kipling discovered thirty years ago and who find a promient place in Sir William Lawrence's "The India We Served" very charming indeed—although the 'psychic' part of the phenomenon escapes us. Her impressions of Gandhi may be quoted:

> What, perhaps, troubled my equanimity was the manner—that compound of the politician and the professional religionist—so like that of the very dark Indian whom you find in the West being condescendingly esoteric among a bevy of dewy-eyed females. ..... And so the man's personality, his external personality, gets over exactly according to the best tenets of American salesmanship.

These words speak of the powers of psychic penetration of this American female eloquently enough!

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MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

GENERAL BUDGET DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

The Assembly met to-day to hold a general discussion on the Budget.

Mr. H. P. Mody and Bhai Parmanand were cheered as they took the oath of allegiance.

Sir George Rainy replying to Mr. Dumasia regarding the alleged price-cutting by the Swedish Match Company said that the Government on receipt of a communication from the Indian Match Association instituted an inquiry. The report was now under examination.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

The Tariff Board's Report on the Chemical Industry raised difficult and complicated questions different in character from those which presented themselves in connection with the other reports of the Board. He could not say when the Government's conclusions would be arrived at or the report published.

FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND BURMA.

Mr. Mody suggested the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner at Durban or Alexandria instead of at Milan.

Sir George Rainy said that the selection for Milan which was being arranged shortly was for a person who would possess qualifications different from those required for Durban or Alexandria.

Sir George Schuster replying to Mr. Aung said that Sir Henry Howard was engaged by the Burma Government through the Secretary of State but his work would not in any way prejudice the issue of financial settlement between India and Burma.

Mr. Achesan replying to Mr. Gunjal laid on the table a list of 48 States visited by Lord Irwin during his term of office. The only expenditure incurred by the Government was that of the overhauling of the Viceregal Special Train.—A. P.

LESLIE WILSON SWIMMING BATH OPENED.

—:o:—

A very pleasing function took place at the David Sassoon Reformatory on Sunday evening last, when the "Sir Leslie Wilson" Swimming Bath was opened. The chairman in his speech said:

So far as training at the Institution is concerned, great stress is laid upon the neccessity for exercise in all its healthy phases, and to-day makes a very definite step forward in the facilities we offer as a contribution to the making of mentally alert and healthy boys.

The actual construction of this Bath was made possible through the benevolence of Sir Leslie Wilson, who was such a good friend during his distinguished term as Governor of Bombay, for in 1928 he placed the sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Management Committee. It is very fitting therefore that this welcome addition to our resources should be known as the "Sir Leslie Wilson Swimming Bath."

It is unfortunate, that since the scheme was formulated, the Bombay Municipality has found it necessary to increase the Water Rate, but we hope that with the restoration of normal conditions, the cost of water will find a level more commensurate with our financial strength.

I have omitted mention of several gentlemen who have shown an interest in various ways, but to all, I would express the thanks of the Managing Committee.

Sir Reginald Spence in opening the Bath said how please he was to see such a splendid bath being made available. He recalled the work of previous Chairmen Col. Lloyd Jones, Col. Kharegat, and Mr. Bunbury, and hoped that Mr. Innes would be enabled to carry on the good work. Claiming the steps of the chute, Sir Reginald Spence cut a silk ribbon as a symbol of opening, and dozens of boys plunged headlong down the slide. The proceedings terminated with the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas a Senior Member of the Management Committee.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies Association held on 2nd inst., the following office-bearers for the current year were elected:—

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer (President and Secretary). Messrs. R. J. Duff, (New India), J. C. Setalvad (Vulcan), Geo. Brown (British India), Kanchanlal Varajdas (Universal) and Vijaysinh Govindji (Indian Globe) as Comittee Members.

THE LONDON NIZAMIAH MOSQUE TRUST.

—:o:—

Khawja Kamaluddin writes from Lahore:—

The last Balance Sheet issued by Lord Headley as a chairman of the L.-N.M. Trust shows that a site for the erection of the Mosque has been purchased in West Kangsington District London. It has, no doubt, cost a big price but it is in a most desirable locality; perhaps a minute's walk from Morningston Street Station. We have got £32000/- in the bank to begin the building. But the sum will not meet the demand unless we do our best in raising more collections. The scheme, otherwise I am afraid, will not become materialized. It would be a great achievement, if it is done. The subscription, for the laudable object should go directly to

Lord Headley,
93, Portland Place, London (W.I.)

and in no case it should come to the Working Trust Mission offices in Lahore or Woking, as the Mosque Trust is separate from the Woking Mission Trust and both the Trusts act under a separate management, though some of the Trustees act on both the boards.

To Anxious Parents

Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol.

If your child catches cold easily, give Virol If your child is easily tired, give Virol. Virol builds up resistance to infection, strengthens vitality, builds for life.

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Children need VIROL

A Head Teacher writes:—"The improvement in the health of children having Virol is so marked I feel I must continue during the coming winter."

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invigorates brain and body naturally, and is given with equally good results to the children as to adults. The advantage of taking Phosferine is immediate—it has real and lasting benefit upon everybody's system, and makes you well and keeps you well.

Endorsed by athletes and brain workers the world over. From the very first day you take Phosferine, you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and you will look as fit as you feel

Honoured by commands from the British Royal Family, H.M. The Queen of Roumania, H.M. The King of Spain, H.M. The Queen of Spain, etc., etc.

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Influenza	Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Nerve Shock
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IN cases of ulcers, old wounds, and flesh-eating sores where the burning pain and irritation is so dreadful, Zam-Buk displays amazing healing power. If the sore or ulcer is of moderate size Zam-Buk should be used direct out of the box.

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The reason why Zam-Buk succeeds even in long-standing troubles, is because its great soothing and antiseptic properties are backed by marvellous healing power. Once-diseased parts are made permanently strong and healthy again because Zam-Buk builds up new tissue-cells.

Use Zam-Buk also for eczema, psoriasis, itch, ringworm, septic sores, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, aches, pains, and strains, etc. 1s. One or 3s. 6d a box.

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SWARAJ IS SELF-PURIFICATION.

Self-Rule By Millions Is Swaraj Of Millions."

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is a matter of great joy to me as it is, I hope, to the readers of "Young India" that numerous men and women took on the Motilal Shraddha Day vows leading to self-purification for the purpose of Swaraj. My faith in self-purification tells me that these vows if carried out to the full will bring us many steps nearer our goal. From the letters and information otherwise received, I know that those who have taken vows include men and women, boys and girls drawn from all classes and all religious groups. Of these Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian names have already come under my observations. The vows are varied. Some have vowed to observe Brahmacharya, some to abstain from smoking, some to refrain from using any cloth but Khadi. The reader will not ask me or himself how these vows can possibly advance Swaraj. It is not a matter for demonstration through reason. The experience of the world shows that wherever people have taken to purity of life there has been self-rule, in other words Swaraj. And self-rule by millions is Swaraj of millions. Any other is not Swaraj, but mirage. The history of past twelve months is a progressive realisation of the fact that purification undertaken not merely for the purpose of individual peace but for the purpose of national happiness does result in promoting such happiness. Happiness here means an enlightened realisation of human dignity and a craving for human liberty which prizes itself above mere selfish satisfaction of personal comforts and material wants and would readily and joyfully sacrifice these for self-preservation.

AM I SELF-DELUDED?

A friend writes saying that I delude myself in believing that the boycott of foreign cloth has been attained largely through non-violence. I must deny the charge. For I am not unaware of the violent spirit that has crept into our picketing. In my opinion any contribution made by violent picketing will be found to be not only transitory, but is likely to lead to reactions which will we all deplore. There shall be no compulsion in matters of trade and the like is a sound maxim of conduct. Picketing is a valuable, even indispensable aid to conviction and conversion. But a man who yields to threat or physical coercion resents it and simply awaits a suitable opportunity to revert to his original ways and resorts to reprisals when he is able to exact them. I wish therefore, that I could induce the reader to share my belief that every form of violence is harmful, in the end and that we shall be able to assimilate only that much result of the past sufferings which was obtained without violence, i.e. through the voluntary sufferings of the people.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-30 a.m.—Gramophone records.

7 p.m.—Varerkar Mama's chat.

9-20 p.m.—Director's night: special programme by "the most popular of our Indian artists."

FATE AND FREE WILL.

This is the subject of a free public lecture to be given tomorrow, (Sunday,) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

LANTERN LECTURE ON "GOA-ITS HISTORY AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE PARSIS."

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali. A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society on Monday, 9th March 1931, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall," by Dr. Jamshed Jivanji Modi, on "Goa—its history and its connection with the Parsis." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

"Repudiate Delhi Truce."

—:o:—

BOMBAY YOUTHS' WIRE TO BENGAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The following is the copy of the telegram that was sent on Friday by the Committee of Action for Independence, Bombay, to Sreemati Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya, President of the All Bengal Students' Conference:—

"Hearty greetings. Repudiate truce which means capitulation. Endorse platform of opposition as method for intensified and relentless struggle. Organise mass agitation. Set up an Action Committee. Prepare for All-India Conference."

—:o:—

NATIONAL STRUGGLE AND YOUTH.

—:o:—

To-day's Azad Maidan Meeting

A public meeting of the youths of Bombay shall be held at Azad Maidan to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. under the auspices of 'Young Patriots League'. The subject shall be "Present Political Situation and Youth".

"A WILLING CAPITULATION."

—:o:—

How Bombay Youths Look At Delhi Truce.

At an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Patriot League, held on Thursday, Mr. R. D. Baliwala, the President of the leagues presiding. The following resolution moved by Mr. S. N. Natu, and seconded by Mr. Maniam was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Young Patriots League condemns the action of the Congress Working Committee in endorsing the Gandhi-Irwin agreement which is nothing less than willing capitulation. The League deplores that instead of pushing ahead the mighty struggle for complete National Independence, the Congress leaders are contributing towards creating a set-back, and calls upon the youth of the country to rally round the Flag of Complete Independence, and carry on the present struggle uncompromisingly."

CHEVROLET DISTRIBUTION

—:o:—

Arrangement Between General Motors And Bombay Garage.

(From A Correspondent.)

There has been a great sensation in the local commercial circles interested in the automobile business owing to the interesting news that the General Motors India Ltd. have regained the cooperation of the enterprising firm, the Bombay Garage, to look after Chevrolet Distribution on this side. It may be recalled that this popular Make was represented by the Bombay Garage since 1916 until they relinquished the same at the close of 1929 due to some disagreement with the policy of General Motors. It appears now that these differences have been removed and the ample resources and excellent service facilities of the Bombay Garage will again be available to Chevrolet owners.

BOMBAY'S POPULATION

—:o:—

Latest Census Figures Show 11,57,851

The census figures for the city of Bombay with the exclusion of about 1,000 persons on high seas on their way to India show that the city has a population of 11,57,851 of whom 7,45,762 are males and 4,12,089 females as against the census figure of 1921 which was 11,75,914 of whom 7,71,332 were males and 4,04,582 females.

JOINT GANDHI-IRWIN ADDRESS.

Nationalist Corporators' Opposition.

HIRJIBEHDIN WIRES TO MAHATMA.

Although a move has been set on foot to present a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi simultaneously with an address to the Viceroy it is understood that the Nationalist members of the Corporation are strongly opposed to voting an address to any Viceroy on principle.

In view of this opposition Mr. Hirjibehedin, the author of the new move has wired to Mahatma Gandhi urging him to announce his views in the matter and advise the Bombay Congress party accordingly. The telegram concludes: "Urge you to support address as a mark of appreciation of Viceroy's efforts and achievements along with yours."

If Mahatma Gandhi sends a favourable reply Mr. Hirjibehedin proposed to ask the President to convene a special meeting to vote a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi as a mark of appreciation for the great services rendered by him in the cause of the country. Opinion in Nationalist circles in the Corporation is that no address should be given to the Viceroy until the Corporation agrees to hoist the National flag on the Municipal building and a te'egram to this effect has also been sent to Mahatma Gandhi.

"JOINT ADDRESS TO GANDHI AND IRWIN."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the move by some corporators to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi, I am afraid that this move—it is easy to see from which quarters the inspiration proceeds—is a catch, and as such I refused to sign the requisition that is going round, and I am sorry that some super-nationalists have been caught in the net. Mahatma Gandhi has been presented the civic address by the Bombay Municipal Corporation before, why repeat it, to get through the addresses to the outgoing and incoming Viceroys. If addresses are to be given to them, let the motion be considered on its merit.

Why drag in the name of Mahatma Gandhi? His name should be above such an use, and it is a pity to see some nationalists so mis-using it.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, March 6.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

—:o:—

1 Accused Discharged: 6 Committed To Sessions.

Purshottam Hari Barve, one of the accused in the Lamington Road Shooting case was discharged by Mr. H .P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday for want of evidence. The remaining six accused were ordered to stand their trial at the ensuing sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The names of the accused who are committed to trial are:—Ganesh R. Vaishampayan, Janardhan B. Bapat, Shivram Vithal Devdhar, S. V. Upadhyaya, Vishnu Vishwanath Dhamankar, and Shankar Jayaram Shinde.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The following charges were framed against them:—

Section 120 B. I. P. C. (criminal conspiracy between March and October 1930), to do diverse illegal acts namely to publish seditious songs with a view to incite the public, to commit acts of violence, murder or attempt to murder police officers and to collect fire arms in violation of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act.

Accused Bapat was also charged with attempting to shoot Sergeant Taylor and his wife, under Section 307 I.P.C.

The other accused were charged with abetting Bapat in the commission of that offence.

Accused Bapat, Upa and Dhamankar were further charged with possessing arms in contravention of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act.

ALL INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

Industrial Development.

The Deccan Merchants' Association have decided to conduct the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition as per offer made by the Executive body of the Citizens Committee. The Exhibition will be held early in the month of April during the National week.

The Deccan Merchants' Association have further decided to hold a session of Conference during the time of Exhibition to discuss and formulate a programme for future industrial and economic development of the nation.

"NAVA KAL" AND "DNYAN PRAKASH."

STANDING COMMITTEE TURNS DOWN CORPORATION'S DIRECTION.

The direction given by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to select for the purpose of the Municipal advertisements the Marathi daily paper "Nawa Kal" instead of the "Dnyan Prakash" was turned down by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on Friday afternoon. It was revealed that the Municipal Commissioner had entered into a contract with the "Dnyan Prakash" as from March 1 before the matter was taken up in the Corporation.

The Standing Committee considered the letter written by the Manager of the "Dnyan Prakash" to the effect that they had noticed that the Corporation had recommended that the "Nawa Kal" should be substituted instead of the "Dnyan Prakash", and drawing their attention that the Municipal Commissioner had already entered into a contract with the paper and that they published some advertisements already.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai asked whether "Dnyan Prakash" could be be called a local newspaper as he understood that it was published not in Bombay but at Poona.

Mr. Murzban said that it was the "Nawa Kal" which was published at Poona. (Laughter).

Dr. J. V. Vora said that only 3,000 copies of the "Dnyan Prakash" were printed in Bombay.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: Then it can't be called a local paper.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, (Chairman). It is a local newspaper.

Mr. Murzban moved a resolution pleading inability of the Standing committee to accept the recommendation of the Corporation to select "Nawa Kal" on the ground that contract had already been entered into with the "Dnyan Prakash".

Dr. Vora moved an amendment referring the matter to the Commissioner for opinion as to whether it was possible to accede to the request made by the Corporation.

On being put to vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN NERAL

Mr. Jadhavji Bhojraj, Secretary, Fire Relief Fund, Neral writes to us in the course of a communication:—

A disastrous fire broke out in Neral at about 5-45 p.m. A farmer's wife was kindling fire to prepare food, when, suddenly a gust of wind brought the flames to the roofs thatched with paddy straw. The fire spread to a group of 32 houses which were burnt down completely thus rendering no less than 175 persons homeless. At night the villagers provided food and shelter for them. The generous help rendered by Bapu Saheb Sugvekar deserves particular mention. Subsequently a committee was formed to raise funds and about Rs. 800 were collected. A few bags of rice and other necessaries were freely distributed by Sheth Jadhavji Bhojraj, Sheth Lakmidas and Mrs. Soonabai. Mr. Jagannad Desai M.L.C., was kind enough to go over here and inspect the relief work. Will the Hon. Member for Kolaba bring the matter to the notice of the Government and do the needful in the matter?"

HUTASHANI SWADESHI BAZAR.

Near G. I. P. Railway Parel Station.

Open daily from 4-30 to 10 p.m.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE.

To-day's Soecial Programme in Amusement Hall, Jalataranj, Harmonium and Music etc.

By PROF. MASTER AMRUTI of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

Latest Cottor Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, Mar. 6.

Previous closing	11.61
To-day's opening	11.55
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	11.44
Difference	—.17

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 210.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Previous closing	6.21
To-day's opening	6.11
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	6.12
Difference	—.09

DISBANDING OF WAR COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Purshottamdas Tricumdas Thanks Citizens' Response.

Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas president of the "War Council", Bombay, writes:—

We have been getting constant enquiries from the public as to when our comrades in jail are likely to be released and as to when the Congress House will be restored to us. On enquiry from the Home Member I am informed that our comrades will be released after the 8th instant and that certain formalities will have to be gone through before the Congress House is restored.

On behalf of my colleagues I take this opportunity to thank the citizens of Bombay for the splendid response they gave to the call of the Congress. As truce has been concluded the "War Council" is taking steps to hand over charge to the B.P.C.C. which will meet as soon as the members and Office bearers who are still in jail are released.

In the meantime steps are being taken to carry out the instructions of the Working Committee.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY CONTINUES.

Although the Civil Disobedience Movement has been called off peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops was maintained in the City on Friday. Much disappointment is expressed in some section of the Congress on the Truce arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. But there is general agreement that the orders issued by the Congress Working Committee should be implicitly obeyed till matters are finally settled at the Karachi Congress.

A rally of Congress Volunteers which was attended by over a thousand of them was held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Friday morning. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, the present President of the "War" Council addressed the volunteers as regards their future work.

PICKETING CONTINUES.

A large number of them were later in the day engaged in the usual picketing activities. Picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops continued as usual.

CONGRESS HOUSE.

Many Congress volunteers and a large crowd gathered in front of the Congress House, at Girgaum Back Road, expecting perhaps to get a vacant possession of it from the Police. They were, however, disappointed by the presence of the armed Police, who continued to guard the House as before.

"COUNTRY WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER OFF WITHOUT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

—:o:—

WHAT A MODEST MODERATE THINKS.

Mr. W. T. Halai, a modest Moderate, in the course of a statement regarding the Gandhi-Irwin terms of Truce said that the present settlement is one of the greatest blunders of the seven blunders that the Mahatma has committed—three in Transvaal and four in India. He could have got about the best solution after his release by merely calling off the Civil Disobedience and leaving the whole thing to the goodwill of the Viceroy and his Government and the people.

The present terms will only please the commercial sycophants who were only following his shadow at Delhi but so far as the masses are concerned they are less likely to appeal to them.

People have made sacrifices for the sake of the country and there is no atonement for these in the present terms. The country would have been better off without the Civil Disobedience Movement. This has just been like "Na Khuda hi mila na Visale Sanam; Na Idhar ke rahe na udhar ke rahe."

"BOMBAY'S 25 PRESIDENTS.

—:o:—

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

In the "Chronicle" of 8th March at page 5 a list of the successive Presidents of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been published in which the name of Mr. Gharpure has been given. In the interests of accurate information, you will kindly publish the fact that he was never "President." He was Vice-President and for sometime exercised powers of the President because the latter was away. Mr. Nariman's first sentence was only one month and, therefore, he did not vacate his office according to the constitution. Dr. Choksey is as entitled to be in the list as Mr. Gharpure, but neither is correctly entitled. Dr. Choksey exercised presidential powers from April 22nd to May 7th, 1930.

EXPLOITATION MUST CEASE

—:o:—

Mr. Birla On The Delhi Agreement

NEW DELHI, March. 6.

Mr. G. D. Birla in a statement on the Gandhi-Irwin settlement says—"The first chapter of the struggle for national freedom is closed and India stands with its moral stature increased, thanks to the tapasya of Mahatma Gandhi and the great sacrifice made by the country. The second, and let us hope, the last chapter in which each side seeks the conversion of the other by argument and reasoning is about to commence and with confidence in the justice of our cause, we can hope to achieve lasting peace, to the benefit not only of Great Britain and India but the rest of the world. The result of the protracted negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin constitutes a masterpiece of statesmanship, creditable to both alike.

"On one side we had one who has been called the greatest man of the world with that rare combination in him of saint, patriot and unrelenting but generous fighter, and on the other a statesman of unquestionable integrity with plenty of foresight, sympathy and tact. Between two such men the conversation could not but have been carried with the utmost sweetness and a desire for mutual understanding. The outcome has been naturally the most satisfactory. This episode should furnish and object-lesson for those who will have opportunities to confer with Mahatma Gandhi and other representatives of the Congress in later stages of negotiations. If patience is exercised and a spirit of give and take prevails, even the most intricate and baffling of problems could be solved with comparative ease.

NO MORE EXPLOITATION.

"Let it be clearly understood that Indians entertain no hatred towards Britain. If the relation at present are not friendly, it is because India feels that in the past she has been treated merely as a field for exploitation by Britain and the moment the Britisher reconciles himself to the fact that the future Government of India will have to be carried on primarily in the interest of the children of the soil, the bitterness will be converted into a sincere and lasting friendship. It is not merely a question of inferiority complex or of colour bar or of technical equality of status which is agitating Indian mind. Lord Willingdon is unfortunately under a misapprehension if he thinks as he seems to do that we are fighting for mere prestige. Indians want full control over their own affairs. In the simplest language "Swaraj" to India means unrestricted power to solve the problem of poverty which is sapping the life-blood of millions of our fellow countrymen and it is for such Swaraj that India is fighting. Anything short of it will not be acceptable to any section of Indian opinion whether political or commercial.

A REPLY TO BRITISH MARCHENTS.

"With refereice to the criticism often levelled by English merchants and their spokesmen that Indian commercial community has been helping the nationalist movement with the ulterior motives to oust British interest, Mr. Birla remarked that nothing could be a worse display of ignorance than such a silly suggestion. Indian mercantile community had played a great part in the present movement from purely patriotic motives. Every Indian merchant worth his salt is only rehearsing part of service, which he may be called upon to play under the Swaraj Government. The work of real reconstruction will begin only after we have got our own Government. A vast amount of capital energy and business acumen will be required to uplift the condition of the masses.

MERCHANTS' DUTY.

The duty of a man, therefore who may happen to possess these things will be, under the new regime, for a long time at least not to amass but to devote himself and his gifts to the service of the motherland. His capital and his business instinct will have to be mobilised for increasing the productivity of the country and raising the standard of life of its people; and here I couple British with the Indian capitalist. It behoves every member of the British commercial community, therefore, not to fling mud at his Indian confereres, but to emulate him in serving the country. This alone would endear him to the people and provide the best of safeguards which he expects the new constitution to secure in his interest".

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

March 6.

Ranchi, Brooks, London
Walton Hall, Waluslef, Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

March 7.

Kaiser-i-Hind, Headline, London.
Japan, Borgstorm, Calcutta
Badarpur, Nelson, Karachi.
Trevaylor, William, Marmagoa.

LOADING.

March 6.

Steamer Barala for Rangoon
Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe
Steamer Ranchi for London

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Walton Hall:—The K N Company's steamer Walton Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Japan:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Japan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Trevaylor:—The M M Company's steamer Trevaylor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

(FRIDAY, March 6)

2. Kaiser-i-Hind London 7/3 M M and Co.
3 Iyo Maru, Nagoya, 10-3, N Y Kaisha.
4 Kenya Durban 11/3 M M and Co.
7 Sturmfels Karachi, 13/3 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Benvenne N F N F Graham T Co.
9 City of Nagpur Karachi 8/3 K Nixon and Co.
11 Macedonia Marseilles 14/3 M M and Co.
12 Tuscania, Southampton, 12-3, Graham T Co.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
15 Arabistan, Hull, 7-3, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Kidderpore, China and Japan, 10/3 M M and Co.
3 Chakla Karachi 7/3 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 6/3 M M and Co.
7 Goalpara Karachi 8/3 M M and Co.
9 Tarantia, Glasgow, 8-3, Grahams T S.
10/11 Karapara Calcutta 10/3 M M and Co.
12/13 Japan Colombo 6/3 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Alavi Red Sea Ports 9/3 T Morrison and Co.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 6/3 L Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Fazer Bangkok 8/3 F F Campbell and Co.
D/E Barala, Colombo 15/3 M M & Co.
N Clan Maciver N F, 11/3 J Finlay and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Domala, 5-3-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
Clan Macbean 16/3/31 J F Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co
Clan Maclean 16/3/31 J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Thuleta. 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK,

City of Dalhart, 7-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
Blocumfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belganland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).

FROM TRIESTE.

Gracovia, 10-3-31, L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumabia, 9-3-31, M Italiana.
Genoa, 10-3-31, M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 / N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31. O S Kaisha.
Shanghai Maru, 8/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru 10/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha

FROM AUSTRALIA

Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.

FROM DURBAN

Ellora, 6-3-31, M M & Co.
Karoa, 14-5-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi 21-3-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Macedonia 14-3-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Arabistan 7-3-31 M M and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania 12-3-31 G T Co.
Tarantia 8-3-31 G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Rubenfels 6-3-31 L Edwards
Sturnfels N F L Edwards

FOR KOBE.

Kidderpore 7/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ivo Maru 10/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, M M Co

FOR DURBAN

Karapara 10/3/31 M M and Co.
Kenya 11/3/31 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, NF, T M and Co

FOR BUSREH

Baroda N F M M and Co.
Varsova N F M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Sarvistan NF M K Khalidi.
Alavi N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Ranchi P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Macedonia P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Arabistan, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania L T Co
Tarantia, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG

Rabenfels L Edward & Co.
Sturnfels L Edward & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Baroda M M and Co.
Varsova M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Sarvistan M K Khalili.
Alavi T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Clan Macivar 5-3-31
Fager 5-3-31
Laxmi 5-3-31
Chakla 5-3-31
Kalavati 5-3-31
Tuscania 5-3-31

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

S S Rohenfels Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg:—13 cases lamps; 140 cases machinery; 415 cases slates; 175 cases pencils; 100 cases vegetable products; 136 cases wire netting; 340 cases caraway seeds; 220 cases cloves stems; 440 cases milk; 72 cases paper; 1030 cases farina; 125 cases spirits; 84 drums m a f oil; 1962 drums chemicals; 1000 bundles y m sheets; 100 bundles g c sheets; 194 bundles copper; 718 drums dyes dry; 1215 bundles aspenlogs.

From Bremen:—199 cases beer; 50 cases barytes; 1435 cases wire; 65 cases tartary; 76 cases paper; 63 cases motor covers; 150 cases slates; 1094 cases glassware; 233 cases nails; 57 cases switches; 140 cases hinges; 70 cases springs; 84 cases bolts and nuts; 1803 bundles tubes; 166 bundles plates; 420 bundles rivets; 123 bundles bars.

From Antwerp:—179 bundles steel plates; 500 bundles steel sheets; 3946 bundles steel rods; 56 bundles steel joists; 891 bundles steel bars; 30863 bundles steel hoops; 496 bundles steel angles; 12668 bundes steel tubes; 250 bags chicory; 3625 bags vegetable products; 320 bags starch; 1'5 bags tyres; 170 cases silk yarn; 285 cases nails; 355 bundles steel cuttings; 1315 drums dyes dry; 168 drums dyes paste; 900 drums chemicals.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—

S S Macedonia for Marseilles:—2250 cwts groundnuts E Virji and Co.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—33 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 50 bales wool raw W Latham and Co; 11 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool raw W T Suren; 109 bales wool raw M Nissim; 66 bales wool raw Clarke and Smith Ltd.

For Manchester:—5 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Philadelphia:—76 bales goat skin Briskey and Co.

S S City of Nagpur for Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—115 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 600 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton kapok J Hasmukhlal and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co;

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Fire, Motor, Marine Insurance.
Apply to—
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Capital (Paid up)	..Rs.	2,18,700
Uncalled Capital	..Rs.	16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund	Rs.	20,30,000
Reserve Fund	..Rs.	1,06,619

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and
AND LEADING STORES

WHAT OUR LEADERS SAY!
Vir Nariman, Mr. Sen Gupta, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Shrimati Kamladevi Chattopadhya, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Shrimati Nelli Sen Gupta (English wife of Sjt. Sen Gupta), Shrimati Sarla Devi and other leaders have had their palms examined and awarded certificates. Meet Jashwantlal P. Mehta at least once or send him a photograph of your right hand along with your name, age and stamps worth Rs. 2-0-0. In return you will have your life read. (If you cannot send a photograph of your right palm, then select any one figure below 1,000 and pass it on.) Jashwantlal P. Mehta, B. C. Palmist and Astrologer, Bhuleshwar—Kumbhar Tukda, Sonawalla Building, First Floor, Bombay No. 4 B.
R4003

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Fort, Bombay,

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1931.

BE PREPARED.

—:o:—

We have remarked before that the Gandhi - Irwin Settlement is only a Truce; that it may end in peace or war and that wisdom consists in being prepared for both. It being practically a foregone conclusion that the forthcoming session of the Congress will ratify the unanimous decisions of the Working Committee, the most important question before the Congress now is how most effectively to prepare the country for both the above contingencies. To that part of the question which is concerned with peace negotiations Mahatma Gandhi addressed himself in his interview to some Indian and foreign journalists. Anticipating the objection that many would have yet cheerfully continued to fight and suffer without immediately seeking or accepting peace negotiations, Gandhiji says in answer: "It would be folly to go on suffering when the opponent makes it easy for you to enter into discussion with him. If a real opening is made, it is one's duty to take advantage of it and in my humble opinion the settlement has made a real opening." What Gandhiji calls "the written word" of the settlement does not show that the opening is wide enough or as wide as it might have been. But it is possible that there is something unwritten about it. In any case, it is possible for the Congress with its strength of unity and organisation to make the opening much wider than it is.

The settlement commits the Congress to the principle of Federation and of what are called reservations and safeguards. But the acceptance of the general principles need not be a hindrance in the task of formulating a scheme embodying the substance of independence. As regards the All-India Federation, Gandhiji has done well to appeal to the Princes voluntarily to raise their own States to the standard which British India had been aspiring to. For, as he himself observed in most vivid terms, "an undiluted autocracy, however benevolent it may be and an almost undiluted democracy are an incompatible mixture bound to result in an explosion." And as regards safeguards, Gandhiji did well to insist in the settlement itself that they should be only such as are necessary in the interests of India. In his own words he would not allow the safeguards to be "so many ropes tying the country hand and foot and strangling her by the neck," but would allow only such as would help "like so many fences to protect a tender plant requiring delicate care and attention." We have often shown before that the financial and other safeguards and the unrestricted reservation of Defence and Foreign Relations are designed more in the interests of the British than of Indians. These reservations and safeguards will have to be reduced to a minimum. In the words of Gandhiji "the Congress will not be deterred from any consideration save that of incapacity from pressing for the fullest freedom, but Congress does not consider India to be a sickly child needing nursing outside help and other pops." Britain herself has used India more as a milch cow than as a sick child. That is not to be allowed any longer.

If the negotiations at the Round Table Conference lead to real and lasting peace, well and good. If not, the non-violent war now suspended will, of course, be resumed. If it should come to that, the Congress must not then be caught napping or have to begin organising for the struggle afresh. It should be absolutely prepared for the contingency, to be able to break the records of 1930 as that year broke all previous records. And to be in such a position then the preparation in some respects should begin from now. Only the preparation can now be only such as is consistent with the terms of the Truce. One of the first things the Congress should do, either for peace or for war, is to strengthen and widen its own organisation to the fullest possible extent. As at the Round Table Conference the Congress must be acknowledged to speak for the whole country in a more authoritative manner than all the other bodies represented there put together can, it is desirable that almost every village, every town and every city should have its Congress Committee in the closest touch, through its disciplined workers, with the people of the village, town or city. It is hardly necessary to add that as many Muslim members should be enlisted as possible. We are happy to note that Gandhiji has again taken up the Hindu-Muslim Question in right earnest. If the fullest advantage is to be taken of the Truce by the Congress to solve the whole communal question, it will be nearly as conducive to the final victory as the continuance of the Civil Disobedience campaign. If, in short, the Congress is well organised and united and is kept in good working order in the process of carrying on the constructive programme, that will determine the success of the Round Table Conference more than the present terms of Truce. For the rest let the whole country, and Congressmen in particular, follow right loyally the lead of Mahatma Gandhi, than whom there is no better master of the tactics of Satyagraha. His achievements in 1921 and 1930 are not his first and they are not going to be the last. Only, the Congress must always be prepared.

FOILED.

—:o:—

It is interesting to note that the bureaucracy's move in Burma to convert the recent Anti-Terrorist Ordinance there into ordinary law by securing it a place on the statute-book as an amendment to the Criminal Law was foiled. Non-official members of the Burma Legislative Council deserve congratulations on their successful effort to foil this bureaucratic move. In the Burma Legislative Council on Wednesday the Home Member's motion to take the Bill for consideration was rejected by 46 votes to 39 after a lengthy debate in which the significant fact came out that the bureaucracy desired the Burman people to believe that the unrest in Burma was connected with the activities of the Bengal revolutionaries and that it wanted repression in Burma of the type evidenced in Bengal. One of the fatuous remarks made by a non-official European supporter of the measure was that the apprehension about its being used to harass people was groundless, "as it contained safeguards." But the Indian members of the Burma Legislature and Burman non-official members were evidently well aware how in Bengal and other provinces these "safeguards" had worked and they rightly combined to throw out the measure. The bureaucracy in Burma will, of course, ridicule the urgent appeal of Mr. U. Ba Pe that what was necessary to destroy the unrest was the removal of the root cause, the poverty and starvation of the people. Repressive legislation can never allay discontent.

THE LEGACY.

—:o:—

The Revenue Member in the Bombay Dyarchy explained at considerable length on Thursday, speaking on Mr. Kale's token cut motion on the land revenue demand in the Bombay Legislative Council, the causes of the delay which prevented Government from bringing in their new Land Bill. An official had "worked like a horse." When officials had strained every nerve to put the measure into shape, the Government of India "took a little more time" to consider the measure and had at last approved it "with two verbal changes." But the measure cannot be introduced this session as Government's time is fully occupied, with proposing additional taxes, of course, and therefore all suggestions made by non-official members regarding revision of assessment or the establishment of tenancy rights must stand over—until a "new system of Government" tackles the problem of land revenue. To this new system the Revenue Member has already given his blessing. "It will cost them a good deal more than the present one," how he could not say. Government's time, as we mentioned earlier, being fully occupied with weightier matters than researches into future administration. But the people will see to it that the new system will not be costlier.

SWADESHI IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

The intense agitation in India to boycott foreign cloth and the beneficent result it has had on indigenous textile industry in this country appear to have considerably impressed the Egyptian Nationalists. The Wafd in its effort to formulate a new national policy has placed on its programme the adoption of home-made clothes by the people. El Ahram, a Cairo journal, states that the Wafd is holding private consultations and that it intends to organise committees all over the country to implement the decisions of the Party Executive. The emphasis on the use of indigenous textile will, we are sure, be a popular idea in Egypt and will help the political fortunes of the Wafd.

TRIFLES

—:o:—

"I return to India with the hope that my friends will welcome me" said Earl Willingdon in his speech at Eastbourne Corporation luncheon. Evidently the Viceroy-elect expects Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy to do his duty.

* * * * *

Earl Winterton advocates "middle of the road" policy in Indian affairs. The rule of the road is "keep to the left". Joy-walking in the middle of the road will lead to Rao Bahadur Athavle's Court!

* * * * *

More than Mr. Emerson's Communique, it was the following news items that caught my eye in the morning:—(1) Police snatch Gandhiji's portrait and (2) Arrests and lathis for announcing truce! It looks as if the authorities have already commenced their mission of implementing the Agreement with the implement of lathi!

* * * * *

Mysterious are the ways of officialdom. Just on the eve of the issue of Gandhi-Irwin agreement, a Gazette extraordinary emanated from the Home Department extending Poona Magistrate's order under section 144 with the usual formula".

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that a number of persons calling themselves Satyagrahis or Congressmen form processions and political demonstrations and march along the streets of Poona and that such processions and political demonstrations cause annoyance to the law-abiding citizens of Poona and lead to disturbances of the public tranquillity."

Gandhi may come and Irwin may go, but Hotson means going on for ever.

* * * * *

Hardly would the notification have reached Poona, before the Communique was issued instructing the Magistrates to withdraw all prohibitory orders against Congressmen. Even Red-tape has its lighter side. Evidently Sir Earnest wants to beat other provinces in the record for notifications.

* * * * *

"Is that all?" exclaims Mr. Jinnah, referring to the terms of Gandhiji in Delhi Agreement. This "superior purson" of India knows Mahatmaji's demands only too well. This staged surprise is after all a theatrical pose. From this characteristic "aside", one can picture before his mind the old boy swallowing the lump in his throat, on account of his discomfiture in his mission.

TALES OF YERAVDA.

PRISONERS' HARDSHIPS

(BY MAHMUD ALI KASURI.)

IV*

In all jails it is the custom that rigorous imprisonment prisoners are given a fixed amount of task and after having completed that they can use the rest of their time just as they choose. This, however, is not the case in Yeravda. There you are expected to "be on your place till the working time is over." When I was there we used to make 20 feet of office tape or 20 feet of cot tape. After having done this we could generally save sometime of the working hours and employ it in other useful things, such as reading of books or working on 'charkha.' This the jail officials did not like. As I have said before they did not want us to employ our time to our advantage. At least they did not approve of it. So, the day I was released the cot tape quota was increased to sixty feet while the office tape was totally discontinued. The idea was only to trouble us so that being unable to complete 60 feet, we will have to sit till very late in the afternoon and thus be unable to use our time in some of our own engagements.

Perhaps, this was prompted by the theory that every minute of their life prisoners must be made to feel that they are prisoners. Once when one of us asked a jail official to get some books and was told that he was in jail and had not come there to read.

INDEFINITE HOURS OF WORK.

Even the hours of work are not fixed definitely. At one time 'B' class prisoners in Yeravda used to stop work at 1 p.m. Then something happened and the time of work was extended from 1 to 3 p.m. This arrangement continued for more than four months when suddenly about a week before my release 'B' class prisoners were told that the time of work was uptil 5 p.m. so that jail officials have gradually increased the work time from six to nine hours per day. While in Arthur Road Jail we were told that the time of work for 'B' class expired at 3 p.m. How the Yerravda people were able to prolong it I cannot say. Whatever may be the answer, the time for work must be definitely fixed and to ask 'B' class people to do physical labour for nine hours per day is shameful. Even labourers are not made to work more than seven to eight hours a day. Why should 'B' class prisoner be subjected to longer hours of labour, for which they get no wages is incomprehensible.

MENTAL STARVATION.

'B' class prisoners are allowed only weekly papers, even of these the number is strictly restricted. While I was in Arthur Road jail I asked the jailor to get me an Urdu weekly and he told me that "Naya Shagoofa" an Urdu weekly was on the list and so he would order that for me. Unfortunately, before I could get the paper, I was transferred to Yerravda. There I repeated my request, but I was told that no Urdu paper could be allowed inside Yerravda jail. Urdu 'is the 'Lingua Franca' of India and it is quite unjust not to allow any Urdu weekly inside jail when English, Marathi, Kanarese and Gujrati weeklies are allowed. There should at least be one Urdu weekly on the jail list of papers. Besides, it is strange that one can get an Urdu paper in Bombay but when the same prisoner is transferred to Yerravda he should lose that privilege.

The greatest of all troubles were the humiliations and indignities some times inflicted upon prisoners. Except in a few cases all the lower jail officials had a very offensive way of talking and sometimes even the higher officers also indulged in this way of expressing their authority. The warders and sepoys were often very rude and insulting and when complaints were made they went unheeded. However much the Government might dislike the political prisoners, they certainly ought to instruct their instruments to be civil when dealing with political prisoners.

The condition of C class prisoners was even worse and the report said that warders and police very often indulged in abuses and beatings. Nor is this report discredited by actual happening as I have shown in the first of my articles where in I have given a few names of the persons who were thus mal-treated by the Police and Warders. That list also includes some names of B class prisoners.

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

In all these articles I have generally shown the condition of B class prisoners and the references to C class life are incidental and particularised. Judging from the life in B class I can form some idea of C class life, but my idea of the hardships in C class is only superficial. I leave it for some other person who has an actual experience of C class life to tell that story. But even the story of B class life and the irregularities and illegalities practised in jails is sufficient to warrant the appointment of an non-official committee of enquiry which should go into all complaints carefully.

In all these articles I have left out things of which I have not definite information and have first of my articles wherein I tried to omit those the truth stantiate. But all the same, I am sure that the irregularities practiced only in B class in Yerrawada and other jails are many more than I have narrated for many things must have escaped my attention or not reached me. All such hidden things can come before such an enquiry and I hope the Government will soon appoint such a committee.

*Previous articles appeared on February 27, March 3 and 5.

PATRIOTISM AND INSURANCE.

HOW A COLOSSAL DRAIN CAN BE STOPPED

(BY I. S. PATEL.)

Insurance holds a prominent position in the trade and industrial reconstruction of a country. It is the master key to the Indian industry.

It is estimated that 10 crores of rupees are paid to the foreign insurance companies. It is a great drain on the poor resources of this country. A very small portion of this business goes to the share of Indian companies. All the Indian insurance companies put together are getting a premium income just equal to their own paid up capital. According to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 10 per cent. of the insurance premia goes to the Indian insurance companies and 90 per cent. is controlled by foreign companies. There are 9 Indian insurance companies and over 100 foreign companies doing business in India.

The combined paid-up capital of the general insurance companies (Indian) is Rs. 133,00,005; the total funds Rs. 230,67,438 and the assets Rs. 292,21,385 premium income is only Rs. 159,71,707.

CAPACITY OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES.

The Indian insurance companies are in a position to underwrite 4 or 5 times the amounts of business that they are getting at present. Indian companies are able to meet their obligations. The Karachi fire can be cited an example when these companies paid Rs. 27,50,000. There are 7 fire insurance companies established in the Bombay Presidency. Bombay supplies a good portion of the fire premiums.

Insurance companies are greatest investors of money and credit givers. The Metropolitan (Life) of New York is one of the biggest financial institution in the world. The Prudential Insurance Company of England is a source of tremendous power. It came to the aid of the English nation at a time of the financial crisis during the War when the U. S. A. demanded £13,000,000 cash for the carrying through of orders for war material placed in America. It paid the necessary cash from its reserves accumulated in America.

Fire companies in a large measure add to the stability of business. No mercantile credit is possible without the service of fire insurance.

FIRE COMPANIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In France there are about 50 fire companies which are doing very well. British companies get only re-insurance business. In Belgium there are 150 out of which 60 are Belgian and the rest are foreign. In Holland there are over 300 Dutch Companies writing fire business and in Norway over 40 local companies.

In Sweeden, Japan and France foreign companies get only re-insurance business.

There is stringent and restrictive legislation in Turkey, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Australia, Brazil and Urugnary against foreign companies.

In Russia insurance business has been nationalised; and in

(Continued on page 9)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

His Anxiety.

The irresponsible Sir Alfred Knox is at it again interpellating Mr. Benn in the Commons regarding Indianisation of the army in this country. From his repeated questions the British public would be led to think that without Parliament knowing anything about it, an Indian Sandhurst was established in India as merely an administrative measure by the Government of India and that there was to be a serious depletion in the recruitment of British cadets for the Indian army. On Wednesday Sir Alfred Knox put in the mischievous query whether, without Parliamentary sanction, the suggestion of the R. T. Conference Defence Sub-Committee were to be carried out in India. And, yet he knows full well that all these suggestions like everything else the Conference decided are merely tentative and that nothing can be done unless Parliament passes a new measure on Indian "self-government."

The 'Lathi' Instinct.

The 'lathi' habit has grown so strong over Government that it seems to have now become a second instinct, so they brandish the 'lathi' even in the very act of discussing peace terms. Concluding the statement on the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, the Government of India state: "In the event of the Congress failing to give full effect to the obligations of the settlement, the Government will take such action as may in consequence become necessary for the protection of the public and individuals and the due observance of law and order." That might well have been left out as tacitly understood at least in a statement on a truce. For, nobody would have construed the settlement to mean that the Government would abdicate its functions or that the present regime would be got rid of at once.

More Defections.

The discontent amongst their own followers against the MacDonald Government's domestic policy is taking concrete form. The Mosley group is growing in strength. Lady Cynthia Mosley, as was to be expected, has announced her resignation from the Labour Party and so has Mr. Brown, a Labour M.P., whose criticism of the vacillating policy of Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues is outspoken but not so denunciatory as Lady Mosley's. If the latter's view that the MacDonald Government "have abdicated to a complete acceptance of the philosophy of their most reactionary opponents" prevails among a large section of women voters, official Labour is, indeed, likely to have a bad time of it at every bye-election. Tied to Mr. Lloyd George's chariot they are being carried away towards a position as ignominious as it is bound to be fatal ultimately to unity in Labour ranks.

Joint Electorates.

Mr. M. C. Chagla has done well to issue a press statement appealing to Muslims to rally round the principle of joint electorates which he rightly regards as a decisive test of nationalism and democracy for any community. Nationalist Muslims should also try to impress upon their co-religionists the plain and simple truth that joint electorates are conducive to their own interests as also to the interests of the nation. In any case earnest Nationalist Muslims should not be content with occasional press statements but should keep up sustained vigorous agitation in all its necessary forms. It is also desirable that they should be active members of the Congress. In the untainted Nationalist atmosphere of the Congress their efforts are bound to be more fruitful.

Picketing Continues.

It is gratifying to note that peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops in the City has gone on uninterrupted by the truce or by the criticisms of its terms. That is as it should be. We have always regarded the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar as the most effective weapon in all our campaigns. And those who mean work rather than idle criticism can achieve great things by perfecting the boycott and the organisations carrying it on. It was not for nothing that the right to picket foreign cloth shops was made a condition of truce. Not what we have done in the past but what we have shown ourselves capable of doing in the future, especially what we can yet do with regard to the boycott of foreign cloth, will determine the constitutional advance at the Round Table Conference. While picketing of foreign cloth shops should go on uninterrupted, care should be taken to see that it is absolutely peaceful and that a sufficiently large number of volunteers are employed.

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO REVOLUTIONARIES.

Stay Your Hand For Some Time He Savs.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi continuing his address to Foreign and Indian Journalists said:—

I need not make any appeal at the present juncture to different parties. I have little doubt that they are no less eager than Congressmen for the real freedom of their country. But Princes are a different proposition. Their acceptance of the idea of federation was certainly a surprise for me. But if they will become equal partners in a federal India, I venture to suggest that of their own freewill, they should advance towards that position which British India has been all these long years seeking to occupy. An undiluted autocracy however benevolent it may be, and an almost undiluted democracy are an incompatible mixture bound to result in an explosion. It is therefore, I think, necessary for them not to take up an uncompromising attitude and impatiently refuse to listen to an appeal from or on behalf of the would be partner. If they refused any such appeal, they would make the position of the Congress untenable and even most awkward. The Congress represents or endeavours to represent the whole of the people of India which recognizes no distinction between those who reside in British India or in Indian States. The Congress has with great wisdom and equally great restraint refrained from interfering with doings and affairs of States, and it has done so, in order not to unnecessarily wound the susceptibility of the States but also in order by reason of its self imposed restraint, to make its voice heard by the States on a suitable occasion. I think that the occasion has now arisen. May I then hope that the great Princes will not shut their ears to the Congress appeal on behalf of the people of the States.

I would like to make a similar appeal to Englishmen. If India is to come to her own through Conference and consultation the goodwill and active help of Englishmen are absolutely necessary. I must confess that what seems to have been yielded by them at the Conference in London is not even half enough to approach to goal that India has in view. If they will render real help, they must be prepared to let India feel the same glow of freedom which they themselves would die in order to possess. Their English Statesmen would have to bear to let India wander away into the woods of errors. Freedom is not worth having, if it does not connote freedom to err and even to sin.

If God almighty has given the humblest of his creation the freedom to err, it passes comprehension how human beings, be they ever so experienced and able, can delight in depriving fellow beings of that precious right.

WHAT CONGRESS PARTICIPATION MEANS

Any way, the implication of inviting the Congress to join the Conference is most decidedly that the Congress will not be deterred from any consideration, save that of incapacity from pressing for the fullest freedom. The Congress does not consider India to be a sickly child, needing nursing, outside help and other props.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SYMPATHY

I would like also to register my appeal to the people of the Great American Republic and other nations of the earth. I know that this struggle, based as it is on truth and non-violence from which alas, we, the votaries have on occasions undoubtedly strayed, has fired their imagination and excited their curiosity From curiosity, they and especially America has progressed to tangible help in the way of sympathy, and I can say on behalf of the Congress and myself that we are truly grateful for that sympathy. I hope that in the difficult mission on which the Congress is now about to embark, we shall not only retain that sympathy, but that it will grow from day to day and I venture to suggest, in all humility, that if India reaches her destiny through truth and non-violence, she will have made no small contribution to world peace, which all nations of the earth are thirsting, and that she will have in that case, made some slight returrn for the help which nations have been freely giving her.

SERVANTS AND NOT MASTERS

My last appeal is to the police and the Civil Service department. The settlement contains a clause which indicates that I had asked for enquiry into some of the police excesses which are alleged to have taken place. The reason for waiving that enquiry is stated in the settlement itself. The civil service is the integral part of the machinery which is kept going by the police department. If they really feel that India is soon to become mistress in her own household, and that they are to serve her loyally and faithfully as her servant, it behoves even now to make the people feel that, when they have to deal with the members of the Civil Service and the Police Department, they are really with their servants and not masters.

CASE OF OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS.

I owe a word to hundreds, if not thousands of my erstwhile fellow prisoners, on whose behalf I have receiving wires and who will still be languishing in jails, when satyagrahi prisoners who were charged during the past twelve months will be discharged. Personally, I don't believe in imprisoning by way of punishment even those who commit violence. I know that those who have done violence through political motive are entitled to claim, if not the same wisdom, certainly the same spirit of love and self sacrifice, that I claim for myself, and therefore, if I could have justly secured their liberty in preference to my own or that of my fellow satyagrahis, I should truthfully have secured it.

But I trust, they will realise, that I could not in justice ask for their discharge. But that does not mean I or the members of the Working Committee have not them in mind. The Congress has embarked deliberately, through provisionally upon a career of co-operation. If Congressmen honourably and fully implement the conditions applicable to them, then Congress will attain an irresistable prestige and would have inspired the Government with confidence in its ability to ensure peace, as I think, it has proved its ability to conduct civil disobedience. If people in general will clothe the Congress with that power and prestige, I promise that it will not be long before every one of these prisoners is discharged, including the Detenues and Meerut prisoners and the rest.

STAY YOUR HAND.

There is no doubt a small but active organization in India which would secure India's liberty through violent action. I appeal to that organization as I have done before, to desist from their activities, if not yet out of conviction, then out of expediency. They have perhaps somewhat realized what great power non-violence has. They will not deny that the almost miraculous mass awakening was probably the cause of the mysterious and yet unfailing effect of non-violence. I want them to be patient and give the Congress or if they will give me, a chance to work out the plan of truth and non-violence. After all, it is hardly yet a full year since Dandi March. One year in the life of experiment affecting three-hundred million human beings is but a second in the cycle of time. Let them wait yet awhile.

Let them preserve their precious lives for the service of the Motherland to which all will be presently called and let them give the Congress an opportunity of securing the release of all other political prisoners, and may be even to rescue from the gallows those who are condemned to gallows, being guilty of murder. But I want to raise no false hopes. I can only state publicly what is my own and Congress aspirations. It is for us to make the effort. The result is always in God's hands.

"PLEDGED MY WORD."

One personal note and I have done. I believe that I put my whole soul into the effort to secure an honourable settlement. I have pledged my word to Lord Irwin, that in making good the terms of settlement, in so far as they bind the Congress, I should devote myself heart and soul to the task. I ask for the settlement, not in order to break it to pieces at the every first opportunity, but in order to strain every nerve to make absolutely final what to-day is provisional and to make it a precursor of the goal to attain which, the Congress exist. Lastly, I tender my thanks to all those who have been unceasing in their efforts to help in making the settlement possible.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 20th February 1931 (In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	156,53,56
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	116,09,38
Gold bullion	23,76,92
Silver bullion	6,58,15
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	100911

THRILLING FINISH IN THE DELHI PLATE.

"Ahimsa", with "Jockey" Gandhi in the saddle beat "Imperial prestige", (Jockey Irwin up) by one length.

(Delhi pourparlers constituted a race between moral force and Imperial prestige).

Workers Denounce Delhi Agreement.

—:o:—

LABOUR LEADERS ADDRESS MEETINGS IN PAREL.

Speeches condemning the Delhi Agreement and declaring that any compromise short of complete independence, would not be acceptable to the workers and peasants, were delivered at a mass meeting of workers held at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, on Friday evening. Sjt. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union presided.

"A SURRENDER."

In his speech Sjt. Kandalkar characterised the Truce arrived at Delhi as a surrender on the part of the Congress leaders and, therefore, a betrayal of the masses who offered noble sacrifices for the cause of complete independence. He read out the terms of the Truce and explained how unsatisfactory they were. He concluded by saying that the present Truce or any agreement would not be acceptable to the workers unless it satisfied the demand for complete independence.

WORKERS ASKED TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

Mr. Tayab Sheikh observed that the Delhi Agreement was characteristic of the Capitalist mentality of the present Congress leaders. He denounced it emphatically and exhorted the workers to be prepared to continue the struggle for independence.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

Mrs. Girjabai Bhat also joined in the condemnation. She laid stress on the release of Meerut prisoners and said that it would be a complete betrayal of the working classes if the Congress leaders agreed to a truce while the labour leaders were rotting in jails.

Mr. Jamal, Secretary of the Jute Workers' Association of Calcutta, regretted that the leaders of the workers who poured their blood for the Congress cause were left in the lurch. He wanted the workers to take a lesson from what had happened.

The President read out a Marathi handbill and announced that another section of Labour leaders wanted to hold a meeting at the same place and therefore, he declared that the meeting was over.

The same audience was then addressed by another set of labour leaders representing various Trade Unions in the City. They also condemned the Delhi Agreement in emphatic terms.

GIVE THE YOUNGER MEN A CHANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Merchants' Chamber will be electing two members for the Port Trust and it seems that there are four candidates for the two seats. All of them are men of business and experience. One thing, however, strikes me is that from time immemorial the same group has been representing the Chamber. Some year it is No. X Y Z and the next year he and another knight or a C. I. E. comes in. I think the times are now changing and instead of having persons with these suffixes and who have a hundred engagements a day, it would be better if the younger generation is given a chance. It appears as if the old representatives want to retain the monopoly for themselves for all offices whether in the Port Trust or, Improvement Trust, Council or whatever. Can they not just direct the younger men and give them a chance? The older generation had done its work, let them now retire in favour of the younger men. Yours etc.

NAGINDAS PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL.

Bombay March 5.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO .. KARACHI CONGRESS.

Facilities For Those Who Have Tasted Jail. .

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statement regarding the election of delegates to the Karachi Congress:—

In view of the abnormal conditions that have prevailed in the country and the difficulties that may arise in the conduct of the election of delegates for the next Congress in the usual manner and also with a view to give every facility to large numbers of men and women who have suffered imprisonment in the National campaign to exercise their franchise and to get elected as delegates for the Congress Working Committee, it is resolved that the following directions be followed in regard these elections:—

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN PRISON.

The quota of delegates allotted to face the District shall be divided into two halves, one-half being elected by those who have suffered imprisonment in the present Civil Disobedience campaign and the other half in the normal manner or where this is not possible in the manner hereinafter prescribed. In case the number allotted to a district is an odd number, the extra delegate will be allotted to the former group, that is to say those who have suffered imprisonment. The Executive of the District shall arrange for one or more meetings to be held consisting of those who have suffered imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience campaign for the purpose of electing the number of delegates allotted to them. It will be open to all such persons attending this meeting who otherwise comply with the qualifications for the franchise to sign the Congress pledge and pay their subscription at any time before or including the time of the meeting. Every such meeting shall elect its own chairman, who shall act as the returning officer. The second half of the quota of delegates for the district shall be elected in the normal manner but in case this is not practicable the Executive of the District of the District Congress organisation shall itself be authorised to elect these delegates.

If either half of the quota for the district is for any reason not filled up in this manner, the Provincial Executive shall elect the remaining number provided that the deficiency in respect of the first-half shall be made good by electing the remaining number from released prisoners.

SJT. ANEY AS REFEREE.

The quota of delegates elected directly by Provincial Congress Committees may be elected by the Executive of such committees in view of the fact that certain difficulties have arisen in the course of previous elections in the Province of Bengal and in order to avoid such difficulties and to provide for the speedy and final decision of all points and disputes. Sjt. Anev is appointed referee for all elections of delegates for Congress from Bengal. Sjt. Anev shall have power to supplement and amend the directions given above and to decide every dispute that may be referred to him relating to the election of delegates.

PARTICULARS.

The President is authorised to issue further directions in all cases and, if necessary, to amend these regulations in order to give full effect to the spirit and intention thereof.

All lists of duly elected delegates shall be prepared in triplicate and sent to the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, Karachi, and General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad and Provincial Congress Office. Supplemental or other lists will be valid if received at the All-India Congress Committee Office three days before the holding of the Congress. The complete list of all delegates should reach Allahabad on or before the 22nd March, 1931.

GADI OF KOTAH MAHARAJ.

—:o:—

Succession Dispute In High Court.

An appeal filed by Goswami Maharaj Dwarkeshlalji Vallabhraiji against the decree passed in favour of Goswami Maharaj Govardhanlalji Yesodanandji by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, came up for hearing on Friday at the Bombay High Court on the appellate side before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan.

GODH-ADOPTION.

The facts of the case as pointed out by Mr. B. J. Desai in the course of his address are that Krishnavati Vahuji desired to adopt somebody from her sect to the gadi of Kotah, and consequently she adopted one Damodarlalji in 1918. The form of adoption was not an ordinary adoption. It was a godh-adoption, peculiar to the sect, whereby the adoptee retains his position in the original family, in addition to the right he obtains of inheriting the property and performing all ceremonies in the adopted family. By this adoption he becomes the member of both the families. The root cause of this custom is that the number of prospective adoptees is limited in the sect. Further there is no succession among these people through the daughter's son.

WOULD NOT COME TO GADI.

Accordingly the properties were transferred to the name of the said Damodarlalji. But after sometime Krishnavati Vahuji was dissatisfied with Damodarlalji, as he would not come and officiate on the gadi of Kotah. So she wanted to adopt another person. After that time the properties stood in his name as a donee and not as godh-adoptee, as the properties were transferred as a gift.

The plaintiff's story was that it was agreed that he should be paid Rs. 5,00,000 on or about 21st July 1918, but the fact according to the defendant was that the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 was to be paid as a lump sum out of the property as an item of expenditure to be accounted for. As a first instalment Rs. 49,000 were paid with the express understanding that the accounts were to be rendered. Krishnavati Vahuji, afterwards, adopted the defendant, who is also the incumbent of a small gadi in Bombay.

Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Daphtary instructed by Madhavji and Co., appeared for the appellant and Mr. Taraporewala with Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Hiralal and Co., appeared for the respondent.

Mr. B. J. Desai was addressing the court till it rose for the day.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

PATRIOTIC DUTY AND INSURANCE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

United States of America national companies always get the better class of business.

BRITISH PATRIOTISM.

For the year 1926 the total amount of insurance on fire risk came to £21,42,369,064 (over Rs. 3,100 crores) out of this risk 50 per cent. of the insurance is carried by six of the leading British insurance companies. The Alliance of London leads the companies, with a total amount of £298,550,960 All the insurance except £'0,000 with Zurich is concentrated in the hands of British companies.

Funds of these six companies amount to £451,000,000 and their premium income from fire and accident goes over £103,000,000.

SWITZERLAND'S PROGRESS.

In the year 1913 50 per cent. of the life premiums amounting to 52½ million francs went abroad. In 1925 the premium income of Swiss companies amounted to 122 million francs.

By comparison of the following figures it can be proved that Indian companies have capacity to write large business. Foreign companies do business five to seven time the paid-up capital.

There is no dearth of business in India, what is wanted is a patriotic duty.

The following figures will prove helpful:—

	Paid-up Capital	Premium income
Indian	Rs. 15,99,00,00	10,688,400
Swiss	(Fr.) 22,50,000	15,45,22,022
Colonial	£ 200,000	11,50,232
British	£10,00,000	50,00,000
Danish	(Kr.) 40,00,000	11,500,000

Powerful resources of Insurance Companies of different countries.

America (Insurance Companies)	373
	Dollars.
Assets on 31-12-28	2,654-496,211
Capital 31-12-28	348,564,020
Premium income for 1928	1043,434,296
Total Income	1335,977,914
Risks written Dollars. During the year.	
Fire	167,38,61,60,443
All other risks	220,075,056,777

JAPAN.

(Figures relate to 20 Companies)

	Yen.
Subscribed capital	176,000,000
Paid-up Capital	69,690,000
General reserves	85,951,884
Underwriting reserves	130,738,103
Net premium income	78,228,612
Interest revenue	1,76,40,663
Dividends	1,10,56,540

GERMANY.

(241 Insurance Companies)

	Mm.
Insurance business	
Fire premium income	226,000,000
Assets.	26,91,000,000
Paid-up capital	74,968,300
Income from abroad	46,673,000

SWITZERLAND.

(45 Companies.)

	Frncs.
Premium income	771,548,286
Paid-up capital	74,68,300
Underwriting reserves	549,192,032
General reserves	183,674,866
Interest revenue	37,303,447
Total assets 1928	2,231,362,807

JAPAN.

(33 Companies.)

Paid-up capital	68,750,000
General reserves	75,674,257
Underwriting reserves	76,582,296
Premium income (Gross)	140,559,805
Net premium	72,360,969
Interest revenue	13,965,142
Dividend paid	8,096,500

NORWAY.

(37 Companies).

Paid-up capital	29,242,500
General reserves	25,110,681
Underwriting reserves	38,371,477
Premium income (Gross)	101,966,156
Net premium income	41,279,547
Interest revenue	4,413,917
Dividend	2,197,990

Figures given for Indian insurance companies speak for themselves and require no comment. It will be noticed how poorly our Indian companies fare in their own country.

INDIA'S URGENT DUTY.

If Indian public take into their minds and do their patriotic duty to help their own industries I am sure, India can stand comparison with any other best industrialised nation in the world. India is the only unfortunate country which is exploited by every nation.

Finally I will come to "who can help." The following bodies can support the Indian insurance companies (1) the Mill-owners' Association; (2) the Cotton Merchants and Mukadams' Association; (3) the Cotton Merchants' Association; (4) Grain Merchants' Association; (5) Building and Property Owners; (6) Motor-car Owners; (7) shippers; (8) importers and exporters (9) Banks.

I understand some of these bodies have promised their support to these companies.

Will our countrymen rise to the occasion and help the cause of Swadeshi by patronising our own insurance concerns? Let them remember that the more business we do with our concerns greater will be their stability.

INDORE NOTES

—:o:—

Retrenchment Proposals.

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE, Mar. 2.

Mornings and evenings are still pretty cold. General health of the city is comparatively better this time though the sanitation of the city is much neglected and the dust nuisance is becoming more and more annoying.

RETRENCHMENT IN SALARIES.

Final proposals of retrenchment are rumoured to have been sent to the Maharaja for formal sanction. Service class seems to be much anxious about the future. It is believed that there will be a general reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of all right from a peon of Rs. 10 p.m. to the highest official of the State. It is clear that a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of poorly paid servants who are already subjected to a compulsory payment of a premium at the same rate for a non-profitable State Insurance is a far greater calamity than what it would be to for the high salaried State official.

PICKETING.

Foreign cloth shops in the Tukojirao cloth market and the Bada Sarafa are being strictly picketed.

MRS. GAWADE RETURNS.

Mrs. M. Gawade, State Palace Officer, who had gone to Europe a few months ago, returned recently. It is rumoured that she is again sailing for Europe shortly. Is it to be done at the expense of the State?

SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Rao Sahib Tambe, Rural Development Commissioner, has gone to Muzzarpur to attend the Sugar Conference there. It is believed that he will also visit Delhi for some confidential political purpose.

NEW COMET ON THE HORIZON.

Indore authorities seem to be hankering after a cheap popularity by self-advertisements in Khalsa papers. With this object on view they were financing the State 'Chronicle', but that paper failed to win any popularity and influence here in spite of very heavy sums spent upon it. Now the authorities seem to have hit upon another plan. A Bombay journalist is soon to start a paper at Indore entitled the "Times of Central India".

WILL THIS BE A STATE SUBSIDIZED PAPER?

This learned editor has been a frequent visitor of Indore and a State guest. I learn from authentic source that he has been paid very heavily for this undertaking. When the State is faced with an impending acute financial crisis and when the sons of the soil are to be subjected to half-starvation on account of the present crisis which is mainly due to the negligence of the men at the helm, one fails to understand the sense of such an undertaking. Will His Highness not come forward to put a stop to this practice which is very frequent at Indore?

Your Health

DEPENDS ON

Cleansing Internal System

Begin from To-day
Taking Regularly.

IAPCO'S

FRUITALKO SALINE

Pleasant to take.

Refreshing and Invigorating Indian Health Drink.

This Indian Laxative Health Drink quickly restores your system to normal by cleansing it of the Wastes & Poisons that clog the System and becloud the mind. Constipation disappears, Regularity returns in a natural way. The effect is invigorating and refreshing to internal System. It is only a cherished rule for Healthful Living.

Sold throughout India by respectable Chemists.

Prepared only by.

THE INDO - ASIAN PRODUCTS CO., BOMBAY No. 2.

Amusements

The Excelsior

TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

THE TALKING, SINGING, DANCING FESTIVAL OF THE STARS.

PARAMOUNT ON PARADE

Featuring 50 Star Artistes

including

MAURICE CHEVALIER,
RUTH CHATTERTON.
GARY COOPER,
LENNIS KING and
CLARA BOW.

Meet your favourites, face to face, on the Screen's first revel of laughs, lyrics and Love.

EMPRESS TALKIES

4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

There is Only One

MAURICE CHEVALIER

Hear Him Talk and Sing in

INNOCENTS OF PARIS

It's French! It's Frisky!!

Commencing From Saturday 7th March

KOHINOOR U. ARTIST PRODUCTION.

"THRONE of DELHI"

Featuring Miss JAMNA and Mr. IBRAHIM.

A powerful Historical drama.
Also STAGE DANCES
By Miss SHARDA.
with sweet song and music.
Time: Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
Daily 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

GOLPITHA.

Next Week
"CHAUHANI TALWAR".

Commencing Saturday 7th March

NAU IAWAN FILM Co.

Presents in

CHIVALRY

The way to an honourable Peace when a sense of fair-play, mutual generosity and a broad-minded burning patriotism animates both the contending parties.
See how the deadly strife between the

KHATJAS AND KIRATS.

ended in an honourable Peace and permanent friendship
History has been repeated and the same spirit of generosity and chivalry has resulted in a Truce between Irwin and Gandhiji.

Jaswant—Once G.O.C. of Congress Volunteers.
Mumtaz—Who does not know her in Cinema World.
Dixit—Let him introduce himself.

WORK WONDERS IN THIS PICTURE.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM.

Amusements

Crown Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

Time 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.

Sat. and Sun. Matinee at 3 p. m.

F. B. O. PICTURE.

BUZZ BARTON

IN

PALS of the PRAIRIE

Riding like wild-fire through is greatest Picture.

This Thirteen-year-old kid will give you action and thrills you've never known before.

CERTIFIED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS (BOYCOTT) COMMITTEE."

AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.
AMBER TIPS BUILDING
Parsee Statue, BOMBAY 8.

RATE REDUCED

MODY'S PURE COFFEE

FRESHNESS AND PURITY GUARANTEED

PRICE Re. 1-4 PER LB

164, HORNBY RD.

LONDON COTTON.
Liverpool, March 5.

Broach, Fully Good Good Staple)	4.76
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.96
Broach, Superfine Good Staple)	5.16
Oomra, Good	4.16
Oomra, Fully Good	4.36
Oomra, Fine	4.56
Bengal, Good	3.96
Bengal, Fully Good	4.11
Bengal, Fine	4.26
Scinde, Fully Good	4.11
Scinde, Fine	4.26
Scinde, Superfine	4.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 5.

March	9.56
May	9.57
July	9.67
September	9.78
October	9.85
November	9.86
January	9.98
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	10.00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Scattered Selling Less Activity And

NEW CROP PROGRESS NORMAL

Bombay, Mar. 6.

American Cotton markets are again showing less activity. Now is the time when prices are generally influenced by the prospects of the new American Cotton crop and daily changes of weather conditions. So far weather is favourable and the progress is normal. The question of reduction in the acreage under cultivation remains uncertain and private estimates of a reduction of about 15 per cent are found rather too high. Of course it will take several weeks for the last word on the question of acreage and in the mean ime we may have trading markets but the fact remains that trade conditions are slowly but steadily improving which are likely to save the market from any important decline.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points on higher Liverpool advices but reached later on long liquidation and selling on the reaction theory. Prices fluctuated within a range of 16 points and finally closed at a loss of 6 to9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 11.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 10.91c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market ruled quiet through out the day. There was marked absence of buying and prices remained easy. Towards the close there was partial recovery when prices were 4 to 5 points above previous closing. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 3 points to 6.18 and sales were 7000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points with May 4.92 and July 5.02.

Egyptian Cotton ruled weak with increased long liquidation. Sakels closed at a loss of 1 point and uppers declined 8 to 4 points. A break of 52 points was recorded in Alexandria Sakel market and uppers lost 23 points.

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S VIEWS.

We continue to receive more encouraging trade reports from many textile centres. There is little doubt spindle activity is definitely on increase. In the meantime there is still some disinclination to follow the advance until a good acreage reduction in America is assured. In this respect the Farm Board are now on the horns of a dilemma. They naturally wish to see higher prices so as to minimise their losses, but at the moment they are being forced to part with holdings to prevent an early advance, in case this should defeat their efforts to secure the acreage reduction necessary to put into a sounder position. With American cotton now on a favourable parity as compared with other growths we look for an increasing demand and this should lead to a larger cosnumption of American cotton than was expected earlier in the season..

During the week the market in Bombay has been somewhat erratic. Conflicting rumours about the Budget and happenings in Delhi brought out heavy profit-taking, but this has been easily absorbed. The Budget contains nothing adverse to the Indian cotton trade and the latest news from Delhi is very satisfactory. A prosperous time appears to be in store for the Indian Textile Industry. Already an increasing number of Mills are working double shifts to cope with the demand for cloth. As the remaining supply of cotton in this country is not too plentiful prices cannot but advance. In fact during the last week we have heard of several purchases of American cotton for Bombay Mills. We must continue to advise our Mill friends to secure supplies without delay.

Exports from Bombay continue at a heavy rate and with arrivals decreasing it looks as if last week we saw the peak of the stock for this season.

GRADUAL ADVANCE LOOKED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s report:—

Although the trade demand and improvement in textile sales are well maintained, the market appears somewhat reluctant to advance pending the acreage question and confirmation of increased consumption. The political settlement in India and somewhat improved conditions in China are bound to have a stimulating effect on the World's trade and we look for a steady improvement in consumption.

Though the market may prove to be a trading affair until the weather conditions in America become a serious factor, we do not see any cogent reason, for a material decline and look for a gradual advance in prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 11.49 (10-23 a.m.) lowest 11.33 (2-9 p.m.)

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th inst. (5-28 p.m). from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"For anybody holding cotton we recommend profit taking round present levels and even conservative short sales for quick turn."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 5th inst.:—

11-34 a.m.: New York cables:—Greenville Mills report continued activity goods at advancing prices, outlook greatly improved, many increasing hours, manufacturing margin now favourable. Farm. work well up and normal. Spot basis very steady, somewhat improved demand, more mill price fixing.

8-40 p.m.: Liverpool:—Broadening spot demand.

New York: Idea of reduction in acreage less than expected caused decline in the market.

Reuter's cable: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on liquidation and selling on the reaction theory.

—:o:—

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.08

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 2-16/ equal 4.90

Difference 118 pts equal Rs. 52/

New York May (Close) 11.37 equal 5.69

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 216/ equal 4.90

Difference 79 pts equal Rs. 35/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close) May 78 Oct. 66 (American points.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables. cotton co-operatives selling May/October.

New York. Farm Board state it does not expect a reduction of the acreage as much as first believed.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

Liverpool Wheat.
March s 4/1 3/4d up 1/2d.
May s 4/3 up 3/8d.
July s 4/4 3/4d. up 3/8d.
Chicago Wheat.
March dol. 79-1/4 up 1/3.
May dol. 81-1/2 down 1/4.
July dol. 64 down 5/8.
Argentine Linseed.
April 11.37—5.
May 11.48—5.
New York Sugar.
July 130—4.
Sep. 137—4.
Dec. 144—4.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago).
"Prices declined on favourable weather in the North-west and realising. Closed barely steady."

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns:—The volume of business remains disappointing owing to the lowness of bids. The latest news from India is welcomed, but progress has been hampered by Budget considerations. Quotations this week are unchanged, as follows:—

per lb.
20's Water Bundles 8-1/8—9-7/8d
30's Water Bundles 9-7/8—11-5/8d
40's Mule Bundles 11—12-3/4d
Egyptian 60's 16—18d.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 5.

May	11.37—06
July	11.61—07
October	11.89—09
December	12.09—08
January	12.17—08
Middling Spot	11.91—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	11.16—06
May	11.36—07
Middling Spot	11.91fl06

New York: 10.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	11.23
May	11.44
July	11.68

New York: Noon Call.

March	11.22
May	11.46
July	11.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	27,000 bales.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 6.

After recent rise the local market is now keeping quiet and Bazar operators are trying to depress prices. At the end of the present month rights on option business are to be excercised so option dealers will try to hold prices at a certain level favourable to them. Thus there are no chances of any big price movement. The market opened to-day at Rs. 215/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 214/8 on general selling. Liverpool opened weak at a decline of 10 points which influenced increased selling here. The local market ruled weak and closed at about the lowest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 212.
Broach J-A. 217/12.
Oomra Mar. 183/12.
Oomra May 183/8.
Bengal Mar. 161.
Bengal May 162.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	700	3000
Fine M.G. Oomra	300	500

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

Bengal March 162.
Bengal May 163.
Broach A-M. 215.
Broach J-A. 221.
Umra March 185.
Umra May 185.

—:o:—

SPOT RATES.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

	Superfine	Fine	F. Good	Good
Bengal	175	171	167	163
S. P.	173	169	165	161
Rajputana	174	170	166	162
Broach	227	224	220	—
Umra No 3	191	187	183	—
C.P. No. 1	205	201	197	—
C.P. No. 2	197	193	189	—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

Mar.	143.50—1.00
June	143.50—1.00
Sept.	140.00—2.40

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal F.G.	170
Sindh-Punjab Fine	175
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	170
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia Fine	180
Burwah Sanavad Fine	195

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

106 Shapurji Bharoocha Verabal 185.
251 Shapurji Bharoocha Verabal 181.
313 A Damodar Shegaon 190.
100 A Damodar Shegaon 190.
114 Bussan and Co. Banusa 187½
73 Bussan and Co., Banusa 188
100 Breul and Co. Arvi 192½
300 G G Kesha and Co. Khamgaon 188½
200 Nisho and Co. Darwaha 189.
100 Moon mill Sindh American 223.
100 S J Devid Kapadvang 232½
102 G G Kesha and Co. Banusa 188½
100 Moon Mill Karvan 226.
137 Bussan and Co. Veraval 185.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 6.
Since 1st September.—
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	3,298	288,819
Central India	1,975	270,031
Barsi and Nagar	1,086	145,332
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,133	69,633
Berar	5,306	473,349
Central Provinces	5,330	271,890
Total Oomras	18,128	1,519,054
Dholera	1,906	95,678
N.-F. Provinces	322	85,021
Rajputana	97	26,858
Sind-Punjab	1,857	94,432
Broach	3,792	58,924
Coompta and Dharwar	214	17,502
Westerns-Northerns	...	3,629
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	13,704
Persian	...	115
American	4,359	53,701
Egyptian and African	3,428	129,985
Comilla, Burma & others sorts	...	124
Total	34,103	2,103,543

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 26th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,081	312,464
Japan & China	2,909	954,456
Coast Ports	...	8,694
Up-country by Rail	...	86,072
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	...	83,280
Total	6,990	1,444,966

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, March 5.

Estimated Spot Sales	7,000 bales.
Sales for Export	100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200 bales.

"GIDON GOLD-TIPPED"

10 CIGARETTES for 3 ANNAS ONLY
25 CIGARETTES for 7 ANNAS ONLY

THEY ARE MADE IN GERMANY.
THEY ARE AROMATIC.
THEY ARE FRAGRANT
THEY DO NOT AFFECT THE THROAT.

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

Sole AGENTS
WATERLOO CIGAR Co.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
OPPOSITE HOTEL MAJESTIC,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GENERAL SETBACK ON PROFITAKING

Bears Eagerly Covering.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

After yesterday's enthusiasm, the share market ruled quiet with general profit taking which resulted in a setback in almost every scrip. This was more or less expected and to maintain healthy such relapses as evidenced to-day are necessary. Bears were eagerly covering their floating short interest which acted as a check. As a matter of fact the feeling continues cheerful and while further up-turns are likely we believe for some time it will be a trading market. The fluctuations as given below clearly signifies that the market is likely to respond to bullish news and any aggressive buying by Bulls will result in a sharp rebound. It is risky to remain short as it is understood that there is a fairly demand at lower prices and those who missed the market to buy at low livel are eager to enter the market on the constructive side. Various rumours about dividends and losses are current but it must always be borne in mind that the operators are guided by the prospective situation and not by the past workings. It is all a matter of problems but we content to say that compared with general level of values, present prices are far below the average.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay Dyeing 725,16,23,26.
Century 276,69,71.
Colaba 109,10.
Crescent 75,79.
Fazul 420,10,18,14.
Indore 370,66.
Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 390,88,90.
New Great 180,77,180.
Pearl 265,57,58,59.
Simplex 15.
Swadeshi 295,91,93.
Burma 472,80,77.
Hydro 110,9,11.
Tram 120-10.
Deff. 282.
Ord. 25,24-10,25.
Bundi 14-4
Indian 182,85,82.
Katni Ord. 155.
Alcock 171.

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

100 Aium. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dycing	720
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	271-14
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	390
100 Colaba	110-10
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	79-6
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-8-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	414-6
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	128-12
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	365-0
100 Jamshed Prei	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastcorchand	12-0
100 Khatau	110
100 Kohinoor	153-12
250 Laxmi	1007-8
100 Madhowji	30-0
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	125-0
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	180
100 New City	57-8
250 Pabani	150-0
250 Pearl	259-6
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplev	75-0
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	293-12
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	667-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4XD
50-25 Central	14-14
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1070-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266-4
100-50 India	54-4
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-4
70 Gwalior	66-8
250 Indian	182-8
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	155-0
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	8-4
100 Shahabad	145

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	16-8
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	8-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P.	957-8
1000 Andhra Val.	611-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-6
50 Bombay Tram	120-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	108-4
100 Tata Hydro	111-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1058-12
1000 Tata Power	475-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	810
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	84
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	660-0

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-8
10 Shivrajpur	13-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46-0
30 Tata Steel D.	282-8
75 Tata Steel	25-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	171-4
250 Bom. Steam P	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	180-10
50 Bom. Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit B. Petrol	3-0-8
125 Bom. Burma Old	477-8
50 Bom. Burma New	167-8
100 Indian Bleaching	130-0
15 Scindia	7-2-0
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	62-3-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-3

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	5	3
Silver, Ready	42	13	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	38	4	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	38	8	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Mar. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/14, Highest Rs. 37/6, Lowest Rs. 36/7, Closing Rs. 37.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 37, Highest Rs. 37/3, Lowest Rs. 36/4/6, Closing Rs. 36/12

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
March		6.05+05
April		6.08+05
May	6.11	6.11+04
June		6.16+05
July	6.20	6.21+05
August		6.25+05
September		6.28+05
September	6.31	6.32+05
November		6.35+05
December		6.39+05
January		6.42+05
February		6.46+05
March		6.50+05
Middling Spot		6.18+03

EX GODOWN, THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 415/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95/- per ton.

USE
Nem Tooth Paste
Antiseptic Shaving Stick
To whiten your Teeth and to refresh your mouth
For profuse creamy lather and smooth shave
AND ABOVE ALL TO INSURE AGAINST INFECTIONS.
MANUFACTURED BY
The CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO, LTD
CALCUTTA.

INSURE WITH

THE

GREAT EASTERN LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
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AN ODE TO GANDHIJI IN MALAYALAM.

(Translated by a Correspondent.)

Vallathol's "My Master", a sketch of Gandhiji, is a very popular poem in Malabar. Another popular contribution to the increasing Gandhi literature in Malayalam is an ode to Gandhiji by a young poetess, Srimati N. Balamani Amma, which is included in her book "Koopukai" published by the Mangalodavam Press, Trichur. In common with her other poems in the book dealing with the Gandhian movement, she stresses in this ode the universal and more abiding aspect of Gandhiji's life and teachings as apart from his immediate political activities. The following is a free English rendering of parts of the poem:—

Jai! Mahatma! Thou who by
the might of Love
rescueth the soul
of Bharatha from the
meshes of the materialistic
civilisation of the
west, Jai!

Alas! This fair land of
ours where once Vedanta
flourished is to-day
enshrouded in the dismal
clouds of prejudice and
dissension.

The old and the new—both
alike superstitious—war
against each other.

Between the Pundits who try
to reverse its course and
the "modernists" who are
determined to drive it into
the woods of alien
culture, the chariot of
change is dragged in
opposite directions.

Seeker after Truth! only thou
can show us the way
out of this ceaseless
conflict.

The new Morn of Hope with its
trailing rays of freedom is
aloft to make the heart of
youth to bloom.

We have found in thee the
long-awaited sun who
will stir into activity
the slumbering soul of
our motherland.

Shree Gandhi Deva! Thou
art the sun who radiates
love; Thou art the warrior
who fights the endless
evils that mar our "Karmabhumi";
Thou grieveth at the sight
of thy brethren perishing
in thousands from sorrow
and privation.

Surely, we are no more helpless;
Art thou not with us
armed with the "chakram"
that is the friend of the
poor and the lowly? Is
there a dark cloud in
this land that can stand
against the silver
rays of that weapon?

Thou with thy soulful
message raiseth the
fallen, regaineth
humanity's lost freedom,
draweth even the
evil-minded into the
path of "Dharma".

Let the upholders of outdated
customs condemn thee
as wrecker of religion;
Let those who slumbr
at ease within the coils
of slavery's chain call
thee a rash extremist—,
where is thy "adersha"
which is the essence of
self-sacrifice and
where the selfish
outlook of thy pleasure-loving traducers?

The bud of human heart that
opens with the turn of
the wheel of Time will
once grasp the secret of thy
message—; And then in the
light of Truth even thy
enemies will praise and
follow thee.

MANDATES PROBLEMS

The Present Position

The Council of the League of Nations considered at its January session the reports of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the administration of the mandated territories of Iraq (1929), Togoland and Cameroons under French mandate (1929) Cameroons under French mandate 1929). Ruanda-Urundi (1929), Western Samoa (1929-30) and the Islands under Japanese mandate (1929).

The Commission's report also included several general questions.

TERMINATION OF A MANDATE.

The Mandates Commission having been uncertain as to the scope of its enquiry on the general conditions which must be fulfilled before a mandate can be brought to an end, the Council explained that its purpose in asking the Mandates Commission's advice was not that they should formulate detailed conditions, but the fundamental conditions which must be fulfilled before a territory placed under mandate is emancipated. What the Council really desired were very general guiding principles to supplement those already laid down under Article 22 of the Covenant which left a lacuna in what might be called constitutional law in relation to the cessation of a mandates regime.

It was pointed out by the Council, in answer to a question by the Vice-Chairman of the Mandates Commission, that it was not commissioned to consider whether a territory formerly under mandate should be admitted to the League. That was for the League itself to decide.

IRAQ.

Close attention had been given by the Mandates Commission to the administration of Iraq in view of the intention of the British Government to recommend Iraq's admission to the League in 1932, the Commission having been asked by the Council to exercise its supervisory powers from the particular angle of this intention of the mandatory Power. The Commission did not consider that it possessed all the material necessary to form a judgment on the fitness of Iraq to assume the task of self-government without the assistance and advice of a mandatory Power, and the British Government has undertaken to submit a general statement enabling the Commission to form its opinion.

On the subject of the Iraq oilfields, on which a petition had been received by the Mandates Commission from the British Oil Development Company Ltd., the Council, on the suggestion of the Mandates Commission, decided to ask the mandatory Power whether there existed a judicial authority competent to deal with the matter.

The main point of the petition was that an erroneous interpretation of the concession held by the Iraq Petroleum Company prevented the British Oil Development Company from pursuing its object and unduly retarded the exploitation of Iraq's mineral resources.

The Council approved the Anglo-Iraq Judicial Agreement of June 1930, as well as the decision of the Commission to postpone consideration of the Palestine incidents until it had finished its examination of the material forwarded by the Mandatory.

TANGANYIKA.

The Council took note of the decision of the Commission again to defer consideration of the scheme for the closer administrative union of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda until the British Government had communicated the terms of its decision in accordance with the undertaking which it had given.

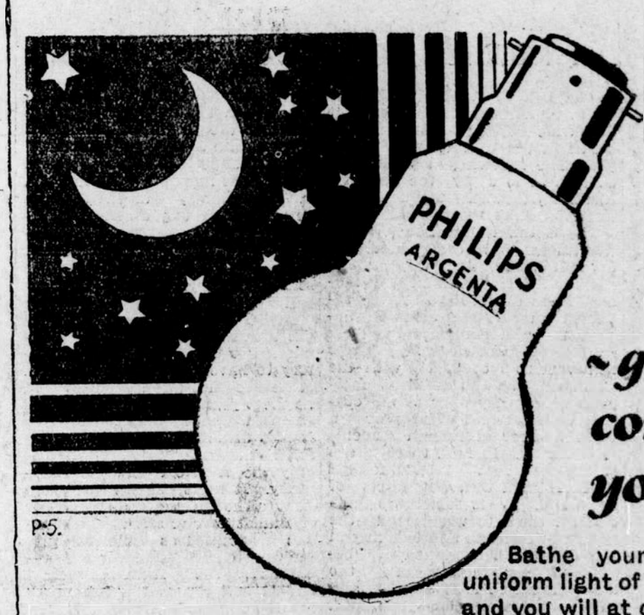
ISLANDS UNDER JAPANESE MANDATE.

The Mandates Commission again drew attention to the continuous and rapid fall in the native population of the islands, especially in the island of Yap. The mandatory Power is giving serious attention to the problem and the Commission asks to be kept informed of the steps taken to check the depopulation of the archipelago.

WESTERN SAMOA.

The Mandates Commission notes the statements of the accredited representative which indicate that order is re-established in Samoa and that the Samoans are beginning to abandon the attitude of systematic opposition to the Administration. The Commission hopes that closer co-operation between the Administration and the native population will lead to definite and satisfactory results.

The Council welcomed this reassuring news and the proposals of the administration of Samoa for progressive co-operation between the Administration and the native population.



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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND INDIAN INSURANCE.

—:o:—

(By Kochikar Narasimha Pai.)

The Indian National Congress is to be held at the end of March and many other Conferences are also proposed to be held in Congress Week at Karachi.

All the Indian Insurance Companies are aware that, after the boycott of every thing foreign was declared by the All-India Working Committee of the Congress, how the Indian insurance companies have been able to write out more business, even inspite of depression in trade, and decreasing price of agricultural products?

Increase in business is more due to the patriotic sentiments of the public who previously by more or less fascinated by the huge funds of the foreign companies, but now have come to their senses and have realised that by their wholehearted co-operation these Indian insurance companies can grow to the same strength or even greater, as the foreign companies. They have also felt that their great national drain from India has to be stopped once for all, so that the nation's surplus amount can be utilised for the benefit of the nation itself in developing the immense natural agricultural and industrial resources of the country.

While in this new era of insurance year, will it not be advisable to take this opportunity to hold the first sessions of their conference at this time of National Congress at Karachi in order to strengthen their position against the foreign companies. Prominent men of all shades of opinion of different castes and creed will join at this time. One of the true Indian patriots can be requested to preside over the deliberations. For the present a small committee should be formed and secured permission for the use of the Congress pandal for holding the sessions at a time when Congress does not meet, and do all the preliminary work. Then the Committee has to advertise in papers soliciting the co-operation of all Indian insurance companies in financing the Conference, to a small extent and sending their delegates to the Conference. A nominal fee of one rupee or eigth annas per delegate or visitor for the sessions, including the Companies' contribution to meet all the expenditure, etc., may be collected. Before the Conference meets a small body of the Committee formed may meet and draft proposals to be placed before the Conference.

This Conference will have a tremendous effect on the whole of India for the future success of Indian insurance companies. Propaganda done at this time will have a greater effect than the propaganda done in years.

Therefore I wish and hope that some leading person will take the initiative in the matter and invite opinions from the public, and fix the date of the Conference in consultation with the Congress Executive. I believe that this golden opportunity will not be lost.

BE LUCKY

In this critical period you must have many Heart's desires, like service, business, promotion, examination, games, and marriage etc., which could not be fulfilled.

The wide-spread popularity and fame, which my "Devine gift", the Psycho-electrified Talismans have won within these 10 years, is indisputable, and is due to the facts, that it is a wonderful and unique discovery in the world, and is a very mysterious and effective power and invisible force, that helps every person in the realisation of every possible aim. It has reached all the corners, and has convinced all of its speedy and sure efficacies.

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5. One gentleman writes from Bombay, that, within 2 months only I have been able to settle about my MARRIAGE.

6. One European writes from Bombay, that my brother suffering from INSANITY, is now quite well.

7. One European girl writes from Ghorpuri, that, I am gradually overcoming DIFFICULTIES.

8. One gentleman writes from Ceylon that it helped me to regain my lost VIGOUR and STRENGTH.

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PROF. S. M. HASSAN. (KHARAR), (AMBALA), INDIA.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

—:o:—

FACILITIES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

(BY DR. K. C. CHAUDHURY)

Dr. Chaudhury is the Deutsche Akademie Research Fellow in Medicine in the University of Tubingen. The following account officially sent to us by the Deutsche Akademie (Munich) will be of special interest to Indian students.)

The German Universities, as is well-known, have contributed, and are still contributing very materially for the advancement of medical science, and have thereby attained an ever-increasing importance and eminence in this field of knowledge. These achievement coupled with the warm welcome and excellent facilities which they offer to the outside world attract every year a large number of foreign students to Germany. In fact, there are at present about 100,000 foreign students from different parts of the world. It is sometimes difficult for them to understand the system of research and teaching in the German Universities, because of their ignorance of the ideal, on which it is based, and the tradition which it is built. The ideal and the tradition which have grown up during the long period of about five centuries, is to inspire in the young student a true spirit of science, zealous research and independent thinking. This idealism dominates the system and is manifest in every little detail, as will presently be seen.

THE CONTRAST.

Before proceeding to discuss medical education proper it may be advisable to say a few words about the system of university education in general and draw the points of difference between it, and that in India. The chief and the first difference which will be noticed, is that, there is no division into "undergraduate" and "post-graduate" studies in the German universities. Necessarily, therefore, the examinations such as for the degree of "Intermediate Bachelor" or "Master of Art or Science" are unknown. The only kind of degree is that of "Doctor." The second is that the terms are not reckoned by "Years" but by "semesters",—a Summer semester of about three months duration and a Winter of five months. The Summer semester begins in April, and the Winter in October. The study can be started either in the Summer or Winter semester, but it is convenient to start in the winter. The third point is that there is no fixed time for examination, neither is there any examination at the end of semesters. Examinations are held as soon as a certain number of students are ready to sit for them. The fourth point is as interesting as it is advantageous. The students may change their place of study, and complete their course in different universities. By a reciprocal arrangement among the universities, the attendance in one is accepted by the other as a matter of course. Thus the students derive the benefits of diffeent viewpoints in the field of work chosen, and get also the opportunity of knowing the different parts of the country and people. This goes a long way in helping to get rid of narrowness and isolation or inter-provincial jealousy. The fifth point is that German universites are neither "residential" nor have they "colleges." There are departments of clinics, which are part and parcel of the university, such as department of chemistry, physics, etc., or Children's Clinic, Surgical Clinic, etc. These correspond to the Post-graduate Departments of the Indian universities in charge of a Professor.

A great difference will also be observed in the method of imparting instructions. The "lectures" are held by the heads of the departments. "Professors" as they are called, giving a general view of a particular subject with special reference to their own research. "Exercises" are conducted in the laboratories or clinics in the form of an open discussion. "Seminars" are places of work for a "dissertation" carried independently under the guidance of a professor. As regards "private-studies" there is neither any recommendation, nor selection of books. The students choose their books according to their necessity and suitability. There is no obligation for the student to attend the lectures, or reside in hostels etc. In fact, no register is kept of the attendance. The students are allowed considerable amount of freedom with a view to stimulate the development of their individuality in their own ways.

ONE UNIFORM STANDARD.

To come now to the medical education proper, the first thing which strikes one is that there is no graduation of medical qualification leading to different classes of services as seen in India. Such graduation is the greatest hindrance to the progress of medical science, and a blot on humanity, and therefore must be abolished in India as has been done in every civilized country of the world. There is only one uniform standard in all the German universities. The young student of either sex after he or she has passed the school-final-Gymnasium" as they call it—which lasts nine years entires the university and joins the Medical Faculty. For admission to this faculty it is obligatory to have a knowedge of Latin. If he does not already posses it, he must pass an examination in Latin in a real gymnasium. This is also demanded from the foreign students, who wish to do only the chemical part in Germany. It must be pointed out that although the Matriculation Examination of Indian universities is accepted as sufficient preliminary qualification for admission, the Indian student should better pass the Intermediate Examination in Science. The foreign students should also remember that the medium of instruction is German, and, therefore, they must know German language. The course of medical studies extends over eleven semesters, five for the pre-clical, and six for the clinical part of the study. The promotion to the clinical course is contingent on passing an examination after the pre-clinical course. The student may select any one of the following universities for his study:

Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Giessen, Gottingen, Greifswald, Halle, Hamburg Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Koln, Konigsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Munchen, Munster, Rostock, Tubingen, Wurzburg, Dusseldorf are for both clinical and pre-clinical semesters and for clinical semesters only.

In the pre-clinical period lectures are held on Anatomy (including Osteology, Histology, Embryology, Topographical and systematic anatomy) Physiology (including Physiological Chemistry and General Physiology) Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics. In some universities special lectures are delivered on the last four subjects for the medical students only, but in others they attend the lectures along with the students of those faculties. The pre-clinical study comprises also practical work in these subjects and dissections. After the students have attended for at least five semesters this course, they are eligible to appear for the first medical examination, the so-called "sentamen Physicum" In exceptional cases the attendance in foreign universities is accepted and the students are exempted from further attendance.

The students begin their clinical course after passing this examination which may be taken as equivalent to the first M. B. Examination of the Indian universities. As has already been mentioned the clinical course extends over six semesters. Lectures and demonstrations are held on Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynaelogy, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, and Pathology. Practical classes are also held on clinical laboratory, methods, Anscultation and Percussion, Ophthalmology, Otoscopy, Laryngoscopy, Feeding Ray. An omission which will at once be considered very serious and remarkable is that it is not obligatory for the medical students to attend the clinics and hospitals. Their contact with the patients is limited to those ten cases which are demonstrated in the lectures and practical classes. Although most of the students utilize their holidays by working as a "Praktikant" it must be said that the method of education in India and other countries by which the attendance in the hospitals is made compulsory is decidedly better than the German System in this respect. A compensation is made for this ommission by making a years' practical training in a hospital compulsory for those who wish to practise in Germany after they have taken their degree of M. D. But as the foreign students, though entitled to the title of M. D. are not allowed to practise they miss this practical training and therefore their education must be considered inferior.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGN STUDENTS.

The whole system of medical education has been already described but there are certain special privileges and exemptions available for those foreign students, who have already finished their medical education in their own country and obtained the degree which shorten the period of study. The German universities confer the degree of foreign physicians M. D. provided they have fulfilled the following conditions and passed the usual examination.

1. They have studied for at least two semesters in the German university, from which they wish to get the degree.
2. They have already obtained the degree of M.D. or an equivalent which entitle them to practise in their own country.
3. The course of studies in a well-equipped medical college in their own country is the same as in the German universities that is eleven semesters.

TAKE INDIAN DEGREE FIRST.

It will be seen from these facts that the Indian students may spare much time and money, if they would already take their degree in India and come to Germany afterwards. The minimum period within which he can expect to get his M. D. from a German University is only ten months. It is advisable alike on this ground as also on the ground mentioned above, that is, the foreign students do not get the benefit of practical training in a hospital, that the Indian students should not look to have this whole course of medical education in the German universities. And a still better course, open to them, which is necessary to be emphasized, is the excellent opportunity available for original work in a particular field of medicine. There is an abundance of clinics, institutes and laboratories in Germany, where such work can be undertaken, and where the foreign students and physicians work in these places every year learn the special methods and publish their papers under the guidance of the most distinguished men in the international medical circle. Of course, this kind of work does not entitle to gratify them for any degree but they can learn much more than what they would otherwise do. The preliminary qualification necessary for these cases is that they have already taken their degree in their own country and worked on his special subject for some time.

The institutes where such special research can be carried on are the following:

NAME OF THE INSTITUTE AND THE SPECIAL SUBJECT OF STUDY.

BERLIN:
1. Institut fur biologische Anatomie (Biological Anatomy).
2. Institut fur Anthropologie (Anthropology).
3. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence).
4. Hydro-therapeutische Anstalt (Hydrotherapy).
5. Mechano-therapeustische Anstalt (Mechano Therapy).
6. Institut fur Krebsforschung (cancer research).
7. Laboratorium fur Neurobiologie (Neurobiology).
8. Praktische Unterrichtsanstalt fur Stattsarzneikunde (Phermacology and drugs).
9. Ambulatorium fur Stimm—und Sprachstorungen (Voice and speech disturbance).
10. Institut fur Infektionskrankheiten "Robert Koch" mit Wutchutzabteilung (Bacteriology and infection diseases.)

BONN.
1. Institut fur Parasitologie (Parasitology).
2. Institut fur physiologische Chemie (Physiological Chemistry).
3. Institut fur soziale Medizin (social medicine).

BRESLAU.
1. Institut fur Anthropologie (Anthropology).
2. Institut fur gerchtliche Medizin (medical jurisprudence).
3. Hygienisches Institut (Hygiene).
4. Sozial-hygienische Akademie (social hygiene).

CHARLOTTENBURG.
1. Sozial-hygienische Akademie (social hygiene).

DUSSELDORF.
1. Sozial-hygienische Akademie (social hygiene).
2. Institut fur physikalische Grundlage der Medizin (Physical principles of medicine.)
3. Institut fur animalische und vegetabilische Physiologie (animal and Plant-Physiology).

HAMBURG.
1. Institut fur Hydrobiologie (Hydrotherapy).
2. Imfanstalt (Vaccination).
3. Institut fur Krebsforschung (Cancer-research).
4. Lupusheilstadte (Lupus).
5. Pilzforschungs institut.
6. Institut fur Tropenkrankheiten (Tropical Medicine).

HEIDELBERG.
7. Institut fur experimentelle Therapie (Experimental Therapentics).
1. Institut fur Eiweisforschung (Protenis).
2. Institut fur Krebsforschung (Cancer-research).
3. Orthopadische Klinik (Orthopaedies).

JENE.
4. Institut fur Radiologie (Radiology.)
1. Anthropomotische und zootomische Sammlungen (Anthropometry).
2. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence and history of medicine).
3. Institut fur experimentelle Pathologie (Experimental Pathology).

KIEL.
1. Anthropologisches Institut (Anthropology).
2. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence.
3. Institut fur Strahlentherapie (Raytherapie).

KOLN.
1. Institut fur physiologische Pathologie (Physiological Pathology).
2. Psychiatrische Klinik (Psychiatry).
3. Rontgeninstitut (Radiology)

KONIGSBERG.
1. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin und soziale Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence and social medicine).

DEIPZIG.
1. Bakteriologische Untersuchungsanstalt (Bacteriology)
2. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence).
3. Institut fur Geschichte der Medizin (History of Medicine).
4. Institut fur physiologische Chemie (Physio-chemistry).
5. Rentgeninstitut (Radiology).

MARBURG.
1. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence)

Munchen.

1. Anthropologisches Institut (Anthropology).
2. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence).
3. Institut fur Tierhygiene (Animal hygiene).
4. Forschungsanstalt fur Psychiatry (Psychiatry and serology).
5. Institut fur Radiologie (Radiology.)

ROSTOCK.
1. Institut fur gerichtliche Medizin (Medical Jurisprudence).
2. Institut fur physiologische Chemie (Physiological Chemistry).

TUBINGEN.
1. Bakteriologische Untersuchungsanstalt (Bacteriology).
2. Institut fur physiologische Chemie (Physiological Shemistry).

WURZBURG.
1. Bakteriologische Untersuchungs-anstalt (Bacteriology and plague).
2. Rontgeninstitut (Radiology).

Each of these institutes is specially suitable and equipped for the study of subjects mentioned against their name. Apart from them every university has got clinics such as medical, surgical, women's, children's ear, nose and throat, eye, skin, etc. where these subjects can be specially studied. The admission to these institutes and clinics is entirely in the hand of the heads of the departments and all communications must be addressed to them. The conditions vary a little in different places but generally a small fee is charged and the candidates must spend a minimum period of three to six months.

DENTISTRY COURSES.

Before concluding this brief sketch a few words may be said about the education of dentists, although dentistry does not strictly fall within the domain of medicine. In Germany, dentistry is thought as a special branch of medicine in the University dental clinics. All the universities, except that of Giessen, have these departments. The duration of study extends over seven semesters, three pre-clinical, and four clinical semesters. There are two examinations, one after the pre-clinical and the final after the clinical course of study, leading to the degree of "Dr. med. dent.". The students must put in a "Thesis" to get the degree. The subjects in the pre-clinical course are very similar to anatomy and physiology of the mouth and the techniques of dentistry are taught. In the clinical period apart from the special dental methods, preventive dentistry with special reference to school-children, general clinical methods, bacteriology, pharmeology, hygiene etc. are taught.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that in choosing the place of study, not only the cost of living which is about 3,000 Marks a year, and personal convenience etc., should be taken into consideration, but also the eminence of the Professor in charge of the deportment in which the work is to be carried under. Anybody desiring further details or informations may obtain them from the "India Institute" of die Deutsche Akademie, Residenz, Munchen, Germany.

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THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN FEDERATION

:0:

OBSTACLES THAT MUST BE SURMOUNTED.

(BY PROF. H. R. BATHEJA).

III*

A set of difficulties in Federal organisation mentioned by the Simon Commission are those which are incidental to the organisation of a Federal Judiciary Executive and Legislature. These are not insuperable. Problems connected with them have been solved before and can be solved in India also. The setting up of a Supreme Court presents the least difficulty. As a matter of fact its institution has been advocated on other grounds than those of Federation. Legal reformers have demanded it to save the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the very heavy work which flows from India in the absence of an Appellate Court in the country. The States and Provinces have demanded it, or something analogous to it, to decide disputes between them and the Central Government. If such a Court existed, it could be used, as in other Federal countries, for keeping within bounds the exercise by various authorities of their constitutional power. The Federal Legislature will have its powers necessarily confined to those subjects which are agreed to be matters of common concern. A useful list has already been prepared and printed on page 205. Vol. II, of the Simon Report, and this could be added to as the powers of the Legislature are extended. Nationalist India will desire to see the subject of defence included in it at the very start.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURE

In the composition of the Federal Legislature, it is essential to provide, as in other Federations, representation for both the Federating Governments and the Federating Peoples. This would make the Federal Legislature inevitably bicameral. A unicameral Federal Legislature, representing only the Governments of the Constitutuent States, will not be acceptable to the subjects either of British India or of the States. Most of the State Governments are not responsible to their people, and while British India has no desire to force the pace of popular progress in the States, it cannot naturally contemplate with indifference the intrusion of non-responsible elements in its own Government without providing adequate popular safeguards. In its anxiety to attain a Federal union, it will not consent to sacrifice its Constitutional interests. The Lower House would, therefore, have to be an organ of popular indirect representation of the whole of India, while the Upper House would be an organ of the Federating Governments including, of course, the Responsible Provincial Governments. British India, like Prussia in the old German Constitution, will continue to have its own separate Legislature as distinguished from the Federal Legislature, for discussing problems common to all the British Provinces. It is not necessary to touch the present Legislative Assembly in order to make it serve a Federal purpose. The attempt is bound to be resented in British India as an encroachment on its popular liberty. At present we are not concerned with its future composition, but with the composition of the Federal Legislature. To emphasise its Federal character, it would perhaps be best to accept the Simon Commission recommendation that the representatives to the Lower Federal House should be elected by Provincial and State Legislatures, wherever they exist. This will enable us to get rid of the theory problem of communal electorate in the Federal Legislature. Thus seats would have to be distributed on the basis of population. Indian States without popular legislatures will have to go without representation in the Popular House. This would be a condition of Federation, though one may not go as far as the vocal subjects of the Indian States, who insist that States having no Responsible Government should not be admitted to the privileges of Federation at all. Since a Federal Upper House will be an organ of Federal Governments, with a minimum direct representation for each of the 40 Treaty States and 1/3 of the entire representation for the British Indian Central and Provincial Governments, it will be desirable to give this House the same administrative, political and diplomatic character as was possessed by the Bundersrath of the old German Federation. The work of the House will be divided into Committees for various Federal subjects, in which the Federating States will have adequate representation. This will incidentally solve the problem of Federal Executive organisation, which, indeed, is the most difficult. It will answer the query of the Commission whether the time has come when the authority of the Federal Executive will be obeyed over the whole area. If the Upper House representing the Governments of all important States has, through its Committees, a large share in the executive administration of the Federal State, there is no reason why an executive decision should not be obeyed throughout India. The principal Executive Officers of the Federation will be the Chancellor and other Federal Ministers who may be nominated by the Viceroy from the whole of India, with a due regard for the interests of the federating units. In the present transitional state of things they cannot be responsible to an imperfectly constituted Lower Federal House. They can only be responsible to the Viceroy, or at the most to the Upper Federal House. If the principles enunciated here are agreed upon, the details can be easily worked out. It will be idle to pretend that in setting up a new Federal Constitution there will be no difficulties; but what is contended here is that these difficulties are not insuperable, and that an examination of the question justifies us in taking a bolder step than the Simon Commission has proposed.

Having surveyed the difficulties which are supposed to stand in the way of Federal advance, we proceed to examine the concrete proposals of the Simon Commission in this connection. They propose firstly, to prepare a list of "matters of common concern" in which British India and the States might co-operate with advantage; secondly, to insert in a Preamble to the Government of India Act a Recital putting on record the desire of British India and the Indian States to develop closer associations; and, thirdly, to set up a Council of Greater India—a standing consultative body containing representatives from British India and the Indian States with powers of discussion and recording decisions on "matters of common concern." The first two proposals are useful but they do not carry us very far. After 75 years of control by the same Central Authority, it is not encouraging to be told that the only thing British India and the Indian States can do in co-operation with each other is to record a pious expression of opinion that they desire to have closer associations and to prepare a list of "matters of common concern," which they could discuss to their hearts' content, provided they do not discuss the internal administration of a State or question the existence and exercise by the British Crown of its functions as Paramount Power. Excluding, as it does, the questions of defence and external affairs, the list of common matters prepared by the Commission is hopelessly incomplete. The proposals about the machinery for joint consultation are worse than useless, because they excite hopes without satisfying them. The power of nominating members on both sides and presiding over the Council of Greater India add still more to the already overgrown stature of the Viceroy. As the Power of Paramountcy will remain undiminished, the Princely members will remain largely under his thumb, and the Council will become a creature of his will. Since no provision has been made for enforcing the decisions of the Council affecting both parts of India, it is presumed that they will be enforced by the autocratic power of the Viceroy, for it is quite conceivable that the democratic Legislature Assembly may refuse to carry out the behests of unrepresentative and non-responsible body, such as the Council, in the hands of the Political Department, is likely to be. There is no doubt that the Council of Greater India, as suggested, is capable of being used as an instrument of reaction. British India and the Indian States may therefore justly ask whether the blessings of common consultation are not more than out-

(Continued on next page.)

*Previous articles appeared on February 21 and March 2 respectively.

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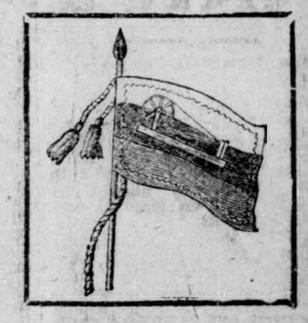

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THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN FEDERATION

(Continued from previous page.)

weighed by the disadvantages of an arrangement which, without adding an inch to the liberty of the parties or to the glory of the country, strengthens the existing powers of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Perhaps they will prefer to leave things as they are rather than accept this one-sided arrangement.

PRINCIPLES OF A FEDERAL SETTLEMENT

Limits of space would preclude any attempt to describe the details of an acceptable Federal settlement, but certain broad principles may be briefly indicated. We have already hinted at them in the course of examination of the Simon Commission's objections, but it will be convenient to recapitulate them. Any Federal scheme for India must take due note of the existing facts in India which have no precedence in history except to some extent in Old Germany. The Indian Federal Constitution cannot therefore be based on any of the "existing" Federal models. It must be as unique as India itself. It must safeguard Imperial interests and preserve the paramountcy of the Crown. It must be a skillful compromise between the conflicting claims of the Crown, the Princes, the peoples of British India, and the Indian States. It must, above all, provide for the difficulties of a transitional period and leave room for automatic growth. But caution should not be carried so far as to defeat all chance of co-operation from a United India.

Such a Constitution will presumably consist of His Majesty the Emperor, represented by the Viceroy, and a bicameral Federal Legislature called the "Shahi Durbar" (Imperial Court) divided into a Chamber of States and Popular Chamber called the "Diwan Khas" and the "Diwan A'm." There may be a Supreme Federal Court called the "Sardar Adalet" to decide disputes, questions of Constitutional law, and exercise appellate jurisdiction with a limited right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and an Imperial Ministry called the "Shahi Vazrat," appointed by the Viceroy from the Indian States as well as from British India, to carry out executive decisions of the Empire. Until a Popular Chamber fully representative of the whole of India comes into being, Imperial Ministry should be responsible to the Viceroy, who should exercise his power with the advice and consent of the Chamber of States. It is natural to expect that over and above this Viceroy would have an exceptional discretionary power for safeguarding the interests of the Empire and the Paramountcy of the Crown. To secure that this exceptional power is not being used to upset the balance of the Constitution, it may be desirable to associate with the Viceroy in his exercise of this power a small Advisory Council, consisting of a few Princes and elder Statesmen of British India,: but there will be differences of opinion about its utility and effectiveness.

The Federal Executive should be independent of the Diwan A'm, but not so independent as to do without its support for any great length of time. These seemingly inconsistent objects may be secured by having a minimum budget for the Army (say 40 crores, as suggested by Mr. Layton) and for the essential Imperial Civil Service, voted for the first ten years by a special law. Any increase beyond it in the interval should require the active concurrence of the Popular Chamber as well as of the Chamber of States.

The "Diwan A'm" should represent the people of British India and the States on a basis of one seat for every million of population. A fraction of a million, over a quarter of a million, should count for one seat. States having a population of less than a quarter million should elect their representatives as members of wider groups to be set up in consultation with them. The representatives should be elected on a system of proportional representation by the Popular Legislatures of the British Provinces and the States. Where they do not exist, the States should go without representation in the Popular Federal Chamber until they can provide themselves with one.

The "Diwan Khas" should be a representative organ of Federal Governments having large administrative and legislative powers, and as such it should be constituted neither on a basis of population strength nor on basis of equality of sovereignty, but on some Federal basis midway between the two. This will imply unequal representation as between British India and the States, with a weightage in favour of the smaller units. The whole House may have 120 votes, of which 40 may be divided between the Central and Provincial Governments of British India, 40 amongst the 40 Treaty States, 18 amongst the Non-Treaty Salute States which are entitled to direct representation in the Chamber of Princes, 12 to the Non-Salute States entitled to indirect representation in the Chamber of Princes, and 1 to Estates and Jagirs having no representation in the Chamber at all. The 40 Treaty States will have at least one direct representative in the Diwan Khas, but certain States will have 9 "additional" seats owing to their political and economic importance, which should be distributed as follows:—

Hyderabad (Deccan)	3
Mysore	2
Kashmir	1
Gwalior	1
Baroda	1
Travancore	1
Total additional seats	9

The 72 or so Non-Treaty Salute States should have a seat in rotation, and, as there are 18 seats reserved for them, each State should have a chance once every four years.

The votes would be cast as a unit, and there may be as many delegates as there are votes. In British India, however, where the votes will be divided between the Central Government and the Provinces, the latter will have an independent power to cast their votes, not separately but as units. Presumably the Provinces will get 2 to 3 votes each and the remainder out of 40 will go to the Government of British India. British India with 30 votes should have a veto on Bills dealing with certain important subjects such as external affairs, Army and Public Debt.

MANNER OF FUNCTIONING

The Diwan Khas would function through Committees elected by itself, which shall be so constituted that, besides the Government of British India, at least 3 British Provinces, 4 Treaty States, and 1 Non-Treaty States would always be represented on them. In the Committees on Railways, Currency and Post Office, and the Army, Hyderabad Deccan will always have one seat. No Bill will be placed before the Diwan A'm without having been considered by the Diwan Khas, and every member of the Diwan Khas will have the right to speak in the Diwan A'm, if he so desires. No Bill passed by the Popular Chamber will become law without receiving the assent of the Diwan Khas and the Viceroy.

The legislative power of the Shahi Durbar or the Imperial Legislature will necessarily be confined to the list of subjects of common concern agreed to by the parties. The Simon Commission lists the principles as follows:

1. Customs Tariff of British India.
2. The Salt Tax.
3. Any other form of central taxation affecting the Indian States.
4. Railway Policy.
5. Air Communications.
6. Trunk Roads.
7. Post and Telegraphs.
8. Wireless.
9. Currency and Coinage.
10. Commercial Banking.
11. Opium Policy.
12. India's Overseas.
13. Matters arising in connection with India's membership of, and participation in, the League of Nations.

This list may be added to from time to time by a declaration of the Viceroy as it suggests. External and Army affairs may, however, well be discussed at secret sittings of the Diwan Khas, and the Viceroy may have exceptional powers regarding them during the transitional period. Imperial revenue for the foregoing purposes should be derived from indirect taxation, such as Customs, Opium and Salt revenue, and excises on Matches and Tobacco. Any surplus, after meeting the Imperial expenditure on defence, external affairs, civil administration and all-India research, should be distributed to the federating units in proportion to their population. Similarly, any deficit should be made good by contributions from them calculated on the same basis.

SIMON COMMISSION'S PARTIALITY TO STATES

The foregoing is a sketch, and only a sketch, of the principles on which the future Federal Constitution of India may be based. Details could be filled in if the principle themselves are accepted. It is not necessary that all the States should join, but the terms at the very outset should be so generous that a good many might join at the very start of their own accord. If we rely on the Simon method of individual negotiation with each State, it will take centuries before the dream of a united India will be fulfilled. The proposals are advantageous from the point of view of the States, in so far that they get a share in Imperial legislation, administration and revenue, which has been denied to them so long. Again, their relations with the Paramount Power are put on a Federal and legal rather than discretionary basis, while their internal sovereignty is fully protected. In other words, Paramountcy is legalised and rationalised. Having got rid of its extremely uncertain aspects, they can now proceed to model their Governments on a popular basis and admit their people to a share of their authority. Till now they have not been able to take any steps in this direction, since they are in a dilema. They cannot make themselves responsible both to their people and an arbitrary paramount political department, for it is conceivable that the two may be in conflict. The terms of Federation may seem to be unfavourable to British India, but it gains in the long run by achieving its own ideal of a free and united India. Its own progress cannot but be hampered by the obstacle of an India half free and half unfree. It has no moral right to be indifferent to, much less determine the fate of, 70 millions of its countrymen in the States without giving them a share in its power. The historic rights of the Princes are fully safeguarded, and no attempt is made to force the pace of progress in their States. The Crown, in view of its exceptional and emergency powers, retains its paramount position to be used for a wider good—the good of the British Commonwealth of Free Nations. In the words of Queen Victoria, "The prosperity and contentment of its Indian Subjects is its greatest reward."

Certain consequences for the constitutional future of British India flow from the above Federal scheme which we ought to mention in passing before we close this discussion. If some of the Federal Subjects are taken over by the Federal Legislature, it is obvious the field of discussion and legislation of the present British Indian Legislature will be materially narrowed. That is inevitable under any scheme of co-operation, and is not less so under the Simon scheme and the Viceroy's recommendation thereon. The Council of Greater India proposed by them will certainly take away many subjects of common concern from the exclusive purview of the Assembly. The only difference is that under the Simon scheme these subjects will be controlled by an unrepresentative Council, while under our alternative scheme they shall be under a properly controlled and in which British India will have fully representative Legislature a predominant voice. From another point of view, this restriction of power may be a blessing in disguise. The British Indian Legislature, having got rid of some of the most thorny Imperial subjects, may be safely entrusted with control over a fully responsible ministry administering the numerous subjects which are common to the whole of British India, such as civil legislation, social reform, labour law, large-scale industries, forest and agricultural research, etc., etc. In any case it is not necessary to torture the Constitution of the British Indian Legislature, as the English have done with their Parliament, to enable it to serve both a Local and Imperial purpose.

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NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.
...ral debate on the bud...itiated by Haji Waji... ...opposed the proposed ... kerosene betel-... and welcomed that He was against ... of incomes upto ... rupees, and wanted ...trenchment Com... consist of elected

...S OPPOSITION.
...a declared his oppo...e whole budget. The ...tion was due to the ...s extravagance and ...

...Cocks criticised Mr. ...ne of argument. He ...e member had asked ...e Member to cut the ...ing to the cloth: but ... was not long enough, ...d would he leave some ...?

...DIER'S' SPEECH.
...Sher Muhammad Khan, ...as a solider, pleaded ...missioned ranks in the ...d be given to men from ...al classes according to ...rtion contributed by the ...ibes to the army.
...rbhas Sarda complained ...educational and other back... ...ss of Ajmere-Merwara and ...regretted that while Delhi and the Frontier were making progress, his constituency was kept in a backward condition.

WARNING TO SCHUSTER.

Mr. T. Rangachariar, Leader of the Opposition, said that the inherent defects in the system of public finance were responsible for the increased expenditure. The Finance Members of the past used to levy as tax no more than one sixth of a man's earnings and what was taken was returned in the shape of benefits. These principles were not to be found now.

He suggested the publication of year books and quarterly books, giving statistics governing the life of the people, as in many other countries. He deplored the heavy taxation when industry was yet in its infancy. In some cases the Government were taxing a man to the extent of seven annas in the rupee. Speaking for himself, he earned in Madras and remitted to Tanjore for payment of revenue. He complained by heavy taxation of all sources, nothing would be left for future Finance Members, whose lot would be unenviable. He warned Sir George Schuster to regard himself as the servant of the people and not of the Government of India and apply himself to the problem of placing Indian finances on a health basis.

Mr. Morgan opposed the formation of a Central Jute Committee and thought that there was no research work necessary for jute.

UNCONTROLLED MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the budget was bad because it had failed to satisfy the test that taxation should cause the least harm to the people. But the present budget taxed the savings of people and starved industries and trade. He took the Government to task for not appointing a retrenchment committee earlier, when they knew perfectly well the state of Government finances. On the understanding arrived at in 1928-29, the Government should have reduced military expenditure below the figure mentioned in the budget. He attributed the cause to "the fact that the Government of India had no control over the military budget." He asked, what was the use of spending one and a half crores when the people were starving? Why should not Air Force expenditure be reduced? Unless the pruning knife was applied in these items, it would be difficult for the Asssembly to agree to some of the Finance Members demands for grants.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said that a grave crisis was facing agriculturists and complained that the Government of India kept to itself the power of regulating land revenue policy, so that no provincial Council had been able to decide the revenue settlement problem.

RETRENCH MILITARY.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav laid stress on the need for further retrenchment in army expenditure. He referred to Australia, where a resolution had been passed, asking the Federal and State Governments to reduce the cost of administration. He appealed to the Governments to voluntarily forego certain percentage of their salaries.

Sardar Harban Singh urged the reduction of railway freights on agricultural produce with a view to help the masses.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal complained of the new taxation proposals when military expenditure was the highest in the world. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

Before adjourning, the President read out the text of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, which was punctuated with cheers.—A. P.

NEW ERA OF CO-OPERATION AND GOOD-WILL

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Hopes.

COMMONS' DEBATE ON INDIA NEXT THURSDAY

LONDON, March 5.

In response to Mr. Baldwin's request for a statement on the situation in India Mr. Benn read a statement issued by the Government of India.

Mr. Benn added: "It is my first duty to express on behalf of His Majesty's Government, deep appreciation of public services rendered in this matter by the Viceroy. (Cheers). I hope it is not too much to say that owing to the patriotic action of those Indian Princes and British Indians who accepted invitation to meet all parties in the British Parliament in the Round Table Conference and owing to the strengthening of that Conference by participation of the National Congress we have begun a new era of co-operation and goodwill to the benefit of both countries" (Prolonged cheers).

BALDWIN'S PROMISE.

Mr. Baldwin said he would prefer to postpone his comment on a document of the highest importance, until he was able to study it. He promised that it would receive Conservatives' closest attention. He suggested that Government should expedite the discussion, which had already been promised on the Indian vote.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George agreed that, the document was of such immense importance that it must be studied very carefully. But, after what he had heard he had no hesitation in associating, the Liberals with the congratulations to Viceroy (Labour and Liberal cheers) who had succeeded in a notable achievement.—Reuter.

A NEW ERA OPENED.

Commenting on Mr. Benn's statement, Mr. Warlaw Milne expressed opinion that Lord Irwin was entitled to every possible congratulation and thanks for having opened a new era for India. He hoped that all classes would now settle down to work out the new constitution and the political future without any further trouble.

MR. BROCKWAY'S WELCOME.

Mr. Fenner Brockway welcomed the truce as a great achievement both for Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi. He, however, pointed out that it was in no way a settlement of the Indian problem but only cleared the way for effective negotiations with the Congress.

QUESTION ABOUT AMNESTY.

Mr. Brockway sincerely congratulated Mr. Benn and asked him whether the amnesty would extend to political prisoners guilty of non-violent offences committed before the Civil Disobedience campaign. Mr. Benn replied that he was unable to go beyond the terms of the statement.

Mr. Freeman asked if agreement would be given practical effect to forthwith, and political prisoners would be immediately released. Mr. Benn replied that the statement dealt with them.

FELICITATIONS TO VICEROY.

FROM LABOUR M.P.S.

As sequel to Mr. Benn's statement, many Labour members of Commons are signing a message to the Viceroy expressing grateful thanks and heartiest congratulations on his magnificent and successful efforts to bring peace, prosperity concord and happiness to the people of India and Britain.

DEBATE ON INDIA NEXT THURSDAY.

Although the next week's business of the House of Commons has already been arranged, efforts are being made to provide for debate on the Indian statement on 12th March.—Reuter.

—:o:—

JAMBUSAR NOTES.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, Mar. 3.

Yesterday evening a huge procession of the citizens of Jambusar was taken out to record its protest against the death sentence or Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukkdeva. The procession after passing through the important streets terminated in Vishalad Vadi. Speeches were made urging the commutation of the death sentences passed on Bhagat Singh and others. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the Viceroy to exercise clemency.

AGREEMENT AND AFTER

—:o:—

Efforts Towards Communal Settlement

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

Truce having been concluded, the members of the Congress Working Committee are leaving for their respective provinces to explain personally the reasons behind the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement and remove any doubts that may arise as to their soundness. Gandhiji has removed a good deal of misapprehensions by his interview to the pressmen.

At the conclusion of that interview, I wanted to put him some questions but he pleaded: "Have pity on a poor old man of 62 who has not had sleep during the last fifteen days".

To-day, however, he has promised to answer the journalists. If anything remains to be done to lift the veil further, he will do so at a public meeting arranged by the local Congress Committee for tomorrow afternoon near the Hardinge Library. Sjts. Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra prasad, Pundit Malaviya, Sriprakasa and C. Rajagolacharlar have left Delhi. Gandhiji and Mrs. Naidu are staying on for some days.

SHAUKAT ALI TO MEET GANDHIJI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who returned from London yesterday is coming straight to Delhi and will meet Gandhiji on Sunday. The occasion will be utilised to recommence efforts at the Hindu-Muslim Gandhi and other members of the settlement to which Mahatma Gandhi and other Members of the Working Committee will pay immediate attention before turning to the bigger question of constitutional reform.

It is very likely that Mahatma Gandhi will meet some of the Princes in Delhi and discuss with them, the plans of a Federated India, the principles of which he has already welcomed.

Each member of the Working Committee has been given particular subjects for special study so that Congressmen's participation at the Round Table conference might be effective and fruitful of early results.

In fact, it is well-known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, despite earlier report of his dissatisfaction at the terms of the Agreement is setting up a small secretariat to collect material for the guidance of Conference deliberations.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

—:o:—

"Lancashire Anticipating Revival Of Orders."

LONDON, Mar .6.

Political opinion at Westminister is well satisfied at the result of the Viceroy-Gandhi conversations. Even Conservatives though more restrained in their expressions of pleasure than the Labourities and Liberals, are for the most part very pleased. Newspapers discuss the agreement in a reasonable spirit even though in some cases they find it hard to swallow. Interest is largely centred in the withdrawal of boycott and its effect on British Commercial interests.

HOPE OF LANCASHIRE'S RESUSCITATION.

The "Morning Post", is inclined to reconcile itself to the position in view of the favourable reports from Lancashire of the anticipated revival of orders from India.

"The Times" says that the official statement makes the outcome of Delhi conversations even more satisfactory than it seemed at first. The paper point out that young hotheads who are likely to secede from the Congress have never paid more than lip-service to the doctrine of non-violence and are likely to find their ultimate spiritual homes among terrorists or in the Motley ranks of Indian communism.

"DAILY MAIL'S" OUTBURST.

"The Daily Mail" alone preserves the unbending attitude and fiercely attacks all British political parties and the Government of India and accuses them of being on run since Lord Irwin's speech of last October. Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd are only exceptions of its onslaught—Reuter.

COMMUNAL CLASH SEQUEL

—:o:—

Mob Fired On At Bangalore

100 PERSONS INJURED

BANGALORE, March, 5.

A Government communique issued this afternoon says 100 persons including several policemen were injured in the last night's disturbance, of which 33 Hindus and 31 Mahomedans were admitted to hospital. Nothing of importance occurred until 11-30 last night, when information reached that a crowd of Mahomedans from the neighbouring station was moving towards the City. This crowd of 3,000 persons armed with cudgels was encountered by a detachment of Mysore Horse near the City Gate. The Mysore Horse proceeded to disperse the mob when members of the mob pelted them with stones, injuring seven horsemen and two horses. The dismounted troops thereupon fired warning shots in the air. The crowd then dispersed in all directions. The cavalry pursued them and drove them from the city limits.

Questioned by the Inspector General of Police, members of the mob stated that "they were informed that the mosque in the city had been attacked and damaged and several Mahomedans had been slain." The Inspector-General of Police assured them that these stories were utterly false and they retired.

Precautions have been taken to prevent further clashes between members of the two communities. Members of the Bangalore Municipality are assuaging the tension.—A. P.

—:o:—

APPEAL IN JEWISH MARRIAGE CASE.

—:o:—

Judgment Reserved.

Judgment was reserved till Monday in the appeal filed by Mr. David Sassoon Ezekiel, against the judgment of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, ordering the betrothal contract with Miss Najia Noori Reuben Shirazi to be declared null and void and that he should execute a bill of divorce, after the arguments were heard by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan, when the hearing was resumed on Thursday in the High Court of Bombay on the Appellate Side.

It will be recalled that the appellant, who is a resident of Bombay, desired to marry a girl from his native place in Iraq, and following the negotiations, it was arranged that she should undergo the ceremony of "Kaseph Kiddushim' with him, and that she should marry him only on one condition that the respondent and her mother found the representations made to them to be found on their arrival in Bombay. At the time of the ceremony the appellant was represented by a proxy that being a custom permissible according to Jewish Law.

COMPLAINT FILED.

She filed a complaint that the contract of betrothal was null and void, as the conditions were not fulfilled. Further as the betrothal was not followed by the nuptials ('chuppa'), she was not the wife of the defendant. But the defendant contended that he had been properly wedded to the plaintiff according to the Jewish Law and hence the marriage was binding upon her. In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Wadia declared that the contract of betrothal was null and void and ordered him to execute a bill of divorce. An appeal was filed by Mr. D. S. Ezekiel against this order.

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General with Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Solomon & Co. appeared for the appellant and Mr. Mathelon, instructed by Thakkar and Madgaonkar, appeared for the respondent.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Counsel for the appellant, argued that the order of the trying judge to execute a bill of divorce was wrong.

RESPONDENT'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Mathalone, Counsel for the respondent, argued that it was essential, as without the bill of divorce, she would not be able to marry according to the Jewish Law. If that was not within the power of the Court, he submitted that the Court should give her a declaration to the effect that the betrothal contract was null and void and that bill of divorce was not essential.

Judgment was reserved till Monday.

STAY OF BHAGAT SINGH'S EXECUTION

—:o:—

Counsels' Notice To Secretary Of State

LAHORE, Mar. 3.

The following notice has been sent to the Secretary of State for India-in-Council through the Collector, Lahore District, and copies to the Home Secretary, Punjab Government and Superintendent of Central Jail, Lahore, by Messrs. Amolak Ram Kapur, Prannath Mehta and Amarnath Mehta, counsel for Bhagat Singh, son of Sardar Kishan Singh, confined in the Central Jail Lahore:—

"With reference to our notice under section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, dated the 19th February, 1931, relating to the question of the legality of the execution of the death sentence passed on Sardar Bhagat Singh, by the Tribunal constituted under Ordinance III of 1930, we have the honour to inform you further that an application or the writ of 'habeas corpus' was made on behalf of the three prisoners, under sentences of death by L. Chint Ram Thapur, in the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhide, before whom the application was argued for the petitioners as well as the Crown, has held that the detention of the prisoners is not illegal inasmuch as the prisoners were committed to custody by the Tribunal at the time when it was functioning under the Ordinance.

"During the arguments the learned Government Advocate stated that 'no further action has yet been taken and certain petitions for mercy are under consideration' (Vide judgment of Mr. Justice Bhide.)

OPTION OF COMMUTATION.

"In the circumstances the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhide refrained from deciding the question, whether the sentence of death could be executed or not remarking at the same time that if the local Government finds that there is any legal difficulty in carrying out the sentences as contended on behalf of the petitioners, it would be still open to the local Government under Section 402 Criminal Procedure Code to commute the sentence into one for transportation for life or imprisonment.

"The important question, therefore, is whether the executive authorities can, without a warrant issued by the trial court or its successor in office (if any) put the said prisoner to death. It is contended that this cannot be done under the law by the executive authorities or any person or persons in the service of the Government and that any officer of the Government doing so shall be committing a serious illegality and his act will be wrongful, unwarranted and tortuous. The notice already served on behalf of our client stands and our instructions are to institute a suit for permanent injunction and other ancillary reliefs, against the Secretary of State and other officials on whom our last notice has been served and other officers threatening to commit the aforesaid act.

STATUTORY PERIOD.

"In the circumstances you are hereby requested to be good enough to let us know as soon as possible, whether it is intended to execute the sentence of dath on Sardar Bhagat Singh or not. In case the Government is pleased to commute the sentence to one of transportation or imprisonment you will be good enough to inform us of the same. If not, the statutory period of two months may be allowed to pass before executing the sentence so that the petitioner may have a reasonable opportunity of instituting the aforementioned Civil suit.

"In case the authorities happen to refuse the above-mentioned requests, the undersigned request that they may be informed of the date, time and place fixed for carrying out the execution at least 15 days in advance to enable them to take proper steps to move the High Court for reliefs provided for by Section 491 and 561-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

DO AWAY WITH PARTITION WALL

Mr. Chagla's Call To Nationalist Muslims

BOMBAY, Mar. 5.

Mr. M. C. Chagla has issued the following statement to the press:—

Now that peace has been declared, I wish to make a fervent appeal to all my nationalist Muslim friends all over the country to combine their forces in order that our case may be ably argued and properly presented at the Round Table Conference. In London, the judgment went against us by default. Only one point of view was urged and it was assumed that the Muslim opinion in India was solidly behind it. In fact, the Nationalist Mussalmans and their number is much larger than some people think, were either in the thick of the non-co-operation struggle on obeying the mandate of the country refused to associate themselves with the deliberations of the Conference.

FIGHT THE REACTIONARIES.

Reactionary opinion is again organising itself behind the ramparts of orthodoxy and fanaticism. It seems, it is left to poets to beat its big drum. Sir Mahomed Iqbal played upon this instrument with all his poetic fervour and frenzy, at the last session of the All-India Muslim League, and now, Mr. Hasrat Mohani, another poet who has strayed into politics, has created a great deal of noise and confusion by trying his hand upon it. The danger of rank communalism undermining the value and efficiency and poisoning the very springs of our future constitution must be fearlessly faced. The one principle for which we must relentlessly fight and insist on having is the establishment of Joint Electorates. They are the very life blood of democratic institutions and the time has come when the partition wall dividing off the Hindus from the Mussalmans should be finally broken down. I understand that the British Government is only too anxious to concede joint electorates, if the volume of Muslim public opinion in support of it is sufficiently large and sufficiently vocal. It is our duty to take immediate steps to organise this public opinion. I am therefore appealing to my Muslim friends to rally round this banner and to unfurl it at the Conference in the sure hope that it will lead us to victory.—A. P.

LORD ARNOLD RESIGNS OFFICE OF PAYMASTER GENERAL.

—:o:—

Devoting Himself To Free Trade And Temperance Causes.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Lord Arnold has resigned office of Paymaster-General in Government.

Lord Arnold's letter to Mr. MacDonald shows that he has resigned on the ground of health. He says he accepted the position when Government was formed in order to help with speaking in the House of Lords, but Government bench in the Lords is now sufficiently staffed without him. He adds that he desires to devote himself to the utmost to advance the Free Trade and Temperance causes while remaining a member of the Labour Party, doing what he can to help its interests.—Reuter.

French Gold & Silk Thread

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES.

THREAT OF RETALIATORY MEASURES BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Paris.—The Minister for Commerce has requested the French Foreign Office to protest to the Government of India against the increase of import duties on French Gold and silk thread. It is officially announced that the Minister has officially pointed out to the Government of India the grave effects, the increase is likely to have on French trade, and added that if necessary the French Government would resort to such defensive measures as circumstances may justify.—Reuter.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

—:o:—

The Bombay manager of this bank has received the following telegram from its London Office:—

"Net profit including Brought Forward £164,684-14-2. Annual ...eeting will be held on March ...th. Directors recommend final ...idend at the rate of Sh. 5 per ... less Income-Tax at the rate ... 4/6d. per £, less ... relief in respect of ... Income-Tax, ma... ...come Tax 4/1.803 per ... Forward £49,684-14-2. ...yable on and after ...ransfer Books closed ... 16th to April 1st, ...clusive. Placed to ... Account £25,000."

FREE FIGHT AT KOLABA

—:o:—

Great excitement prevailed at Colaba on Friday night when there was a scupple between Marathas and "untouchables". In this scuffle ten persons were injured who were removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

It appears that both parties were quarrelling for a long time and it resulted in a fight on Friday night. The Police soon repaired to the scene and removed the injured persons to the T. T. Hospital.

AGREEMENT AND AFTER

—:o:—

Wholehearted Support

MOVE FOR AGREED MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 6.

There were more members in the lobbies discussing the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement than in the Chamber with the result that there was just a bare quorum when the Assembly met to-day to conclude the general discussion on the Budget.

The Associated Press Lobby correspondent states that a motion wholeheartedly supporting the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and expressing appreciation of the efforts of all concerned in it is now under circulation among the leaders of all parties of the Assembly and attempts will be made to discuss an agreed motion to-morrow.

Abdulla Haroon pointed out that fresh taxation to the extent of fifty crores had been imposed on the country during the last ten years, and the stage had been reached when diminishing returns had set in. It was not by imposing fresh taxation but by retrenchment that budgets should be balanced. Speakers held that a Retrenchment Committee as suggested by the Finance Member would not serve the purpose. What they wanted was a Retrenchment Committee armed with the necessary powers, say, through an Ordinance to cut down expenditure.

...SYED ABDULLA BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay.